

No. 711.—VOL. XXV.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1854.

(WITH Two SUPPLEMENTS, 1s.

WHY WE ARE FIGHTING, AND WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR.

Mr. Bright, in his recent letter to Mr. Absolom Watkin, of Manchester, affects not to know why we are fighting. He also affects not to know what we are fighting for. Perhaps we are wrong in believing that Mr. Bright's ignorance is assumed; but, if it be real, the English language wants a word still stronger than stolidity to characterise with sufficient accuracy the deplorable state of his mind. Fortunately, Mr. Bright can do no mischief in England, except to his own reputation; but as his words will, doubtless, be used out of England, by his model hero, the Czar, to misrepresent the state of public opinion in this country, his letter assumes sufficient importance to be worthy of indignant repudiation by every honest and sane Englishman.

If Mr. Bright do not know perfectly well why we are fighting, it may be useful to refresh his memory. We are fighting—

Because the Emperor of Russia is a greedy and rapacious despot, who, being desirous of possessing the whole, or the greater portion of European Turkey, a naval outlet to the Mediterranean, and the command of the whole commerce of the East, maliciously and wantonly picked a quarrel with the Sultan.

Because the Czar, in the prosecution of his design, the hereditary object of his nation and dynasty, took his opinions of the feelings of the great, free, and noble British nation from the speeches of Mr. Bright, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Joseph Sturge, and the "Peace-at-all-price" party. Knowing that these men, and others associated with them, had been powerful enough to force an unwilling Legislature to repeal the Corn-laws, the Czar, imperfectly acquainted with English sentiment and English character, imagined that Mr. Bright and other loud-vaunting orators of the platform, were the exponents of the British mind on the

subject of peace and war. He deemed us, on the authority of Mr. Bright and his coadjutors, to be a nation of mean-spirited knaves or slaves; a people devoted to Mammon, looking solely to the shop and to the till, having neither intelligence to understand, nor patriotism to regard, any objects but those of trade; utterly unconcerned with the doings of the Kings and Potentates of the continent; emasculated by a long peace; enervated by wealth and luxury; self-degraded from our former high position in the foremost ranks of civilised States; a nation of dastardly, pithless, honourless, and base men-fat as hogs, sleek as Quakers as unable as the one to feel a noble sentiment; or, as the other, to imagine that there are in this world many things worse than war, and among them the loss of liberty and of honour. We conscientiously believe that the Czar had this opinion of the British people, and that he drew it from the speeches and writings of Mr. Bright and his friends. He would scarcely have been mad or obstinate enough to have convulsed Europe by his wicked ambition, if he had not been comforted and abetted by this delusion. Mr Bright says this war is a "terrible crime," and declares "that his hands shall be unstained with the blood which is being shed." We also think it a terrible crime, not upon the British nation, as Mr. Bright does, but upon the head of the Czar, whom he absolves and we declare that Mr. Bright himself is morally guilty of aiding in the effusion of blood, not only by his present arguments, all of which will tend to make the Czar more obstinate in his resistance -but in having aided, with the leading orators of the Ultra-Peace party, to mislead that wicked man. They encouraged him in his evil courses by their misrepresentations of the state of public feeling, by their hostility to those with whom he was at hostility, and by their shameful avowals of sympathy with his object. Another reason why we are at war is-

Because the King, the Legislature, the statesmen, and the people

of Great Britain did not sufficiently understand the aggressive policy of Russia on the occasions of the successive partitions of Poland; because they did not resist, as they ought to have done, that nefarious and bloody sacrifice of an independent state; because the British nation was quiescent under that glaring wrong; because they acted then as Mr. Bright would have us act now; because they considered it to be no business of theirs; because they thought the scene of warfare was too remote; because the Czars having accomplished that object, were encouraged to persevere in similar aggressions; and because his predecessors having remained unchecked, the Emperor Nicholas thought the time had come for the last and final achievement of his ambition—the seizure of Constantinople. To these may be added other reasons:—

Because, at the critical moment when Colonel Rose ordered up the British fleet to Constantinople to support the Sultan's power, the British Ministry had not the sagacity or courage to see the urgent necessity of a display of vigour, which might have nipped the war in the bud;

Because they did not, as they ought to have done, declare the passage of the Pruth to be a casus belli; and

Because the Czar, ignorant as he was of the temper and wishes of the British people, was equally ignorant of those of the French; and never calculated as possible, or even probable, an alliance between these two great, wealthy, and high-spirited nations, in defence of the rights of mankind and the liberties of Europe.

If any more reasons were necessary to show why we are fighting, and if they would be of the slightest use in bringing to a more patriotic temper so wrong-headed and sturdy a gladiator as Mr. Bright, we could adduce them till they became as "plentiful as blackberries." But it is needless. Mr. Bright is pleased to appear as if he did not know why his countrymen are fighting. But he not only affects this ignorance; he goes farther,



ARCTIC FOXES AND BIRDS, JUST RECEIVED BY THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(SEE MEXT PAGE.)

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.) PARIS, Thursday.

It is now resolved that the Court will not go to Complègne. The reason given is that no official receptions shall take place or fêtes be given until the arrival of final and satisfactory news from Sebastopol. It is possible that the Emperor and Empress may go for a few days to Fontainebleau; but, as the idea of their long-talked-of journey to England, on the conclusion of the great affair which occupies all the public mind, seems to be renewed, this even is uncertain. Meantime, they abstain from even appearing in public, or from entering into any but private amusements. The feverish excitement respecting the termination of this great event, which seemed a little time since to have somewhat spent itself, decidedly re-appears the continually prolonged delays, the constant "hope deferred," cannot fail to produce their effects, especially as the frequent recurrence of false rumours keeps the attention of the mass perpetually on the stretch; and, once more, no other subject obtains attention, or excites

Most of the French papers enter, with expressions of the warmest admiration and eulogy, into all the details of the undertaking of Miss Nightingale, and seem particularly struck with the spirit of telerance and liberality that is so conspicuous a feature in the carrying out of it. That such a truly Christian feeling should pervade the minds of those of the different denominations that form the expedition as to unite them thus closely together in one great interest, without distinction of creed or opinion, is, indeed, one of the most striking proofs of the march of civilisation and enlightenment, and seems to have made a most marked impression.

It is the intention of the Government, when all uncertainty with regard to the present crisis is over, to give the utmost impulsion to all orts of fêtes and receptions for the benefit of commerce. Fancy balls will be particularly in vogue: from the Court to the Ministères of all the public functionaries, these festivities will be held; and the season is expected to be a most brilliant one. It is supposed, also, that as the direction of the Opera has been taken into the hands of Government, all the principal public officers will be required to take boxes for the

We suspect change of air and repose will be found essential for the maintenance of man y official healths this winter.

The cholera, though it has nearly disappeared from Paris, continues

to rage in the provinces. The village of Presles is nearly depopulated, and such of the inhabitants as have been able to undertake the journey have come to Paris on pilgrimages to popular shrines.

In spite of the agitation of the public mind, there is a decided movement in the literary world. This movement, entirely of a grave and instructive tendency, is signalised by the announcement of a number of books, the names of some of which we give our readers. M. Guizot, entirely retired from the interests of the moment, is completing his work on the History of England. M. Victor Cousin is engaged on a little volume, entitled "La Philosophie du Peuple;" and Augustin Thierry is publishing in the Revue des Deux Mondes, a series of curious studies on the sons and successors of Attila. M. Jules Simon, formerly Member of the Assemblée Constituante, is completing a work named " Sénèque et Néron;" the Abbé Théobald Mitraud is about to bring out a second edition of a most interesting volume, "De la Nature des Sociétés Humaines;" and M. T. A. Mendez has just published "Le Livre de la Mort;" the intention of which is to lead to the abolition of the punishment of death. A book which, for many persons, will have much attraction, also, is the theory of M. Gasparin on the supernatural manifestations of the turning tables. M. Gasparin maintains that these phenomena proceed entirely from the influence of the magnetic fluid of the questioner.

Apropos of the Opera, it appears that Mdlle. Cruvelli has returned to Paris, but whether to her engagement at the Opera or not, is unknown. M. Dietech, whose nission we last week mentioned, has engaged at Stratbourg Mdlle. Poully, paying to the director of the Opera there a large sum for the cancelling of her engagement with him.

The Théâtre Française is threatened with an inextricable entanglement of affairs respecting its different engagements. The piece of Madame G. Sand, at the Gymnase, "Flaminio," an adaptation of her novel, "Teverino," has but a moderate success. The characters are full of interest, but the machinery of the piece is defective, and it wants ensemble. The Italian Opera continues its successes. The Théâtre Lyrique is preparing "Robin de Bois," by M. Adolphe Adam; and a new work for the charming Madame Marie Cabel.

BELGIUM.

The King of the Belgians opened the session of the Legislature on Toesday. In his speech he declared that Belgium sets more value than ever en its neutrality, confirmed by the sympathy and confidence of all

The steamer Europa, which left Boston on the 25th ult, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday. The chief part of the political intelligence relates to the elections, which are going strongly against President Pierce.

The immigration at New York had been unprecedentedly large. Considerable mortality had occurred among the emigrants ships during the voyage. The J. R. Gilchrist lost one of the crew and 13 passengers; the Jacob A. Westervelt, 30 passengers; and the West Point, 18 passengers and two scamen. The latter vessel sprang a leak during a gale, and the passengers had to work the pumps.

passengers had to work the pumps.

Similar it telligence to that furnished by Dr. Rae, respecting the melancholy fate of Sir John Franklin, had been received in New York,

melancholy fate of Sir John Franklin, had been received in New York, from Sir George Simpson, and created the greatest sympathy. It is reported that a commercial treaty is under negotiation between the United States and Santa Anna.

Slight disturbances had occurred at Havannah, arising out of an official funeral given to the body of the individual who captured General Lopez, and who had been assassinated.

We have no further information respecting the loss of the Arctic.

The second reading of the Clergy Reserves Secularisation Bill was carried in the Canadian Parliament, on the 26th ult., by a majority of 23 to 15.

HAIRBREADTH FSCAPES.—There have been many narrow escapes. A red n'ghtoap used by one artilleryman was taken from the head by a round shot; but the person of the wearer remained untouched. A cannon-ball pa sed between the legs of an officer's horse while in the act of gallopiog; and, on another occasion, the gabion upon which an officer was seated was carried away, and the astonished gentleman suddenly let down, just as a shilling in the hat trick darts from its support into the tumbler beneath. Colonel Dixon and two Engineer officers had a narrow escape on the 20th, in one of the batteries before the town. A shell pitched on the parapet, and hopped down near a gun. It was thought to be a round shot; but strange to say, Colonel Dixon, the only near-righted man of the three, called out, "It's a shell: I see the fuse." The words were no sconer said than down went the fine fellows under the wheels of the gun, and up and about went the angry iron pleces seeking for victims; but it sought in vain.

log for victims; but it sought in vain.

A letter from a French officer on board the Labrador gives the following account of what caused that vessel to withdraw from the attack on the state of the sta Sebastopol:—"Towards four in the afternoon, as we were looking anxiously forward for a clear opening to eee the fortifications better, and to direct cur aim more surely, we heard a cry on board of 'Firel fire! The five is close to the powder-magazine! To the pumps!' In fact, a Buesian shell of 80 had burst in the Captain's cabin, and had set fire to some ropes which were close to the partition of the powder magazine. At once the spot was cleared out; a wast quantity of water was poured both into the cabin and into the powder magazine; and God so preserved us, for certainly we should have been blown up, as well as the vessel next us." Sebastopol:-" Towards four in the afternoon, as we were looking

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

The projected assault, which was to have taken place on the 1st or 2nd of this month, appears to have been postponed—at least our, accounts from the Crimea, by way of Vienna, to the 2nd, state that up to that date the assault had not taken place. It must be remembered, however, that General Canrobert, in his despatch of the 26th, stated that the 1st or 2nd would be the very earliest period at which it could take place; and as fresh difficulties have shown themselves at every step, we must not wonder if a further delay of twenty-four or fortyeight hours should have taken place. Some surprise has been felt that the besiegers have not hitherto succeeded in getting possession of even one of the enemy's cutforts; but it appears to have been decided by the Generals, before commencing the siege, that their plan of operations should be utterly to destroy the defences of the place so as to render it untenable, and force the Russians to evacuate the town without an

The Fremden Blait has a letter of the 27th from Varna, in which it is stated that the storming columns will be under the command of General Canrobert. He saye—

The corps which will atta k the place consists of 40,000 men. The principal attack will be made from the French lines, and the storming parties will be protected on the left by the guns of the fleet, and on the right by the English batteries. Lord Raylan has the difficult task of protecting the flank and rear of the storming columns. The combined army is divided into a defensive corps under Lord Ragian, and three offeasive divisions under General Canrobert. Since the 23rd, the bombardment of Fort Paul, and the batteries before the sailors' suburb, has ceased. The English have occupied the passes and heights on the left bank of the Tchernaya. On this (the eastern) side, the attacks of the Russians become more and more impetuous. more and more impetuous.

By the Orénoque-which arrived at Constantinople on the 27th, from By the Orénoque—which arrived at Constantinople on the 27th, from the coast of the Crimea, with the wounded of the fleet—news from before Sebastopol to the morning of the 25th had been received. The siege was going on regularly. The Allies had traced their third parallel at 300 yards of the place, in which they did considerable damage by their incessant fire—which was, if possible, more formidable than on the first days. Accordingly, the approaching arrivals cannot fail to be of very great interest. The besieged were reduced to great extremities, and the troops forming the garrison, weakened every day by the new losses which they did not cease to make, were demoralised by sickness, fatigue, and the want of success. Most of the quarters of the town were in flames, and it was remarked that no attempt was made to extinguish the fires which broke out at every moment. The Allied fleets were, it is said, preparing to return to Sebastopol, where the Charlemagne and some other vessels were every for them on the day of the assault. The deserters calculated the collected. It was beneved that a new attack on the other forts was reserved for them on the day of the assault. The deserters calculated the number of killed from the commencement of the siege at 6,000, and of wounded at more than double. The French army, on the contrary, was in the most satisfactory condition. The Inspector, General of the Medical Department, Dr. Levy, who had been to Sebastopol to see everything for himself, was almost astonished at the sanitary situation.

Private letters, received by the Gauges, corroborate the shove state-

Private letters, received by the Ganges, corroborate the above statements, and add that the sharpshooters of Vincennes had killed nearly all the Russian artillerymen who showed themselves at the embrasures. ments, and add that the sharpshooters of Vincennes had killed nearly all the Russian artillerymen who showed themselves at the embrasures. The shells thrown by the besiegers during the night did not give the Russians time to extinguish the conflagrations caused by the projectiles, or to repair the walls. Selastopol is becoming a heap of ruins. The Russian squadron had taken refuge behind the houses running along the quays on the south, and new batteries, with red-hot shot, were to fire on the 25th in that direction. Owing to the confusion existing among the Russian troops, a number of Polss issued from the town to take refuge in the lines of the Allied armies. After some shots were fired on them they were recognised, and their officers have been called upon to serve at head-quarters. Lord Raglan refused, on the 24th, to grant the garrison of Sebastopol an armistice of four hours to bury their dead, because he had none to bury. The losses of the Allied armies were becoming every day less and less sensible.

No attempt at a sortic appears to have been made by the Russians up to the 2nd inst.; at least we may safely infer that, if they had dones so with any effectual result, Prince Menschikoff would have made noise enough about it; seeing what a wonderful exploit he has founded on the failure of his attempt to spike the guns of a French bartery. As regards General Liprandi's Division, one bultetin, of the 27th, very briefly states that the Allies made no attack upon it on that day, while another, also from Odeesa, distinctly affirms that "the Allies attacked Liprandi's Division on the 27th, the result was unknown." It is easy to guess what Russian ollicial ignorance means, in a case of that kind; more especially as we have another laconic despatch, via Warsaw, which brings the gratifying intelligence that General Liprandi had "retired to the head-quarters at Bagtoheserai." All things considered, the news from the Crimea, though imperfect, are highly encouraging.

THE RUSSIAN ATTACK AT BALACLAVA.

The following interesting despatch, from Constantinople, appeared in part of last week's impression :-

FROM LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

Constantinople, Oct. 28, at Midnight.

The captain of an English steam-transport, which left Balaciara the evening of the 26th, confirms, in great part, the information brought this morning by a French ship, and transmitted immediately to London by way of Marseilles. It appears that the Russians attacked the forts in the vicinity of Balaciava on the 25th. Their numbers are supposed to have been about 30,000 men. The attack was unexpected. The Cossacks preceded the infantry. To resist them at first there were Ottoman troops and Scotch. The Turks gave way, and even spiked the guns, which, seized by the Russians, were turned against them. The Scotch, on the contrary, remained firm in their position. Other forces arrived, and the Russians were obliged to yield the ground, remaining, nevertheless, masters of two forts, from which they fired upon our troops. Three regiments of English light cavalry, exposed to the cross fire of the Russian batteries, saffered immensely.

The French took part in the affair with admirable bravery.

On the next day their position was attacked by a body of about 8000 Russians, as well from the side of the town as from that of Balaciava. They repulsed the enemy with great slaughter. Generally, the loss of the Russians must have been very great. It is affirmed that the fire of the batteries of the town had much slackened; and, according to the report of wounded officers, some of whom had arrived at Buy ukdere, the betief continued that Sebastopol would be soon in the hands of one Allies. This is nearly what has been gathered from several persons who were eye-witnesses of what took place.

The names of the killed and wounded are reserved for the official cocasion. Among the names there is none of a general officer.

STRATFORD DE REPOLIFFE. (Signed)

GENERAL CANROBERT'S REPORT ON THE SIEGE. Before Sebastopol, Oct. 22.

M. le Maréchal,—The construction of our approaches is still carried on in the measurer indicated in my despatch of the 18th. Time fails me write to you at great length, but I have the honour to enclose the journal of the siege, which will be found to exhibit the detail of our operations. The difficulties we encounter are of two kinds-those which arise from the nature of the soil, the bed of earth, aiready insufficient, gradually diminishing in depth as we get nearer, and those which result from the number and calibre of the pieces of artillery which the enemy opposes to us on a front which is nearly in a right line, and of very small extent. In this respect the resources which he draws from his vessels in port are, both in respect of men and material, almost inexhaustible; while ours, although augmented by aids from the two fleets, are necessarily limited: 68-pounders, howitzers throwing 80pounders, and 12-inch mortars, are almost the only description of artillery to which we have to reply. This state of things renders the siege of Sebastopol one of the most laborious operations which have for a long time been met with, and the exertions which it has obliged us to make will explain the delays to which we submit.

In the night of the 20th, the enemy made an attempt at spiking, which failed. A few men who contrived to enter our batteries by a surprise were killed there, with the officer who commanded them. The losses which we have suffered from the fire of the enemy are not by very much so great as might well have been expected, considering the difficulties of the situation just explained.

and misrepresents. He states broadly that we are fighting for the "perpetual maintenance of the most immoral and filthy of all despotisms over one of the fairest portions of the earth." This is simply untrue. We cannot imagine Mr. Bright to be so densely and hopelessly stupid as to believe any such thing. Mr. Bright may say that "the law of nations is not his law," and, in the exercise of his argumentative pugnacity, may repudiate the motives which usually sway the generous minds of the people of the British isles; but, we doubt whether, in his own private life, he would be mean enough to act upon the principles which he promulgates as sufficient for the guidance of his public acts. When an individual is robbed and murdered, we do not seek justifications for the thief and the assassin either in the private life or public character of his victim. If a wayfarer (suppose it to be Mr. Bright or some other Quaker) were to see a man on the ground, with a bandit just about to cut his throat, preparatory to rifling his pockets, would his first impulse be to reason with himself, and to say-"The man is dirty-he has two wives-he is a tyrant at heart-he is heterodox in religion-he is scrofulous, or leprouslet him die! Why should I take his part or rescue him? It is not my business. I am a man of peace, thank God, and an enemy of all violence. Besides, I don't like the sight or smell of blood it affects my nerves and stomach: let me go my way!" We think neither Mr. Bright nor any other Quaker would be such a coward; but that, like a man and a Christian, he would call for help and grapple with the assassin. Mr. Bright's "law of nations" (if he recognise any law of nations at all) is not founded on such high morality, but is the quintessence of immorality or imbecility. The "law of nations," which the representative of Manchester so gliby repudiates, permits no robbery or murder against an independent State any more than the Decalogue, or the private code of religion and morals, permits highway robbery and assassination. Europe tolerated the abomination once, and forgot the "law of nations," in the case of Poland, and is now paying the

Though Mr. Bright may deny the fact, the Allied Powers, now engaged in the struggle against Russia, are fighting for honour, justice, freedom, and religion. All these are involved in the defence of the Sultan, and not one of them is in the slightest degree compromised by an alliance with him, although the Government of Turkey may be a despotism, and its religion may be anti-Christian. It is not for Turkey, as Turkey, that we have taken up arms; but it is for the cause of right against wrong, and for the general protection of all Europe,-for the weakest of states as well as for the strongest, that we have determined to resist and to punish the aggressor. The struggle was not "recklessly plunged into" by the Government of this nation, as Mr. Bright alleges, but reluctantly commenced-too reluctantly, as the world well knows. The evil-doer had every opportunity to retrace his fallen steps in time. Every facility was afforded him to glide painlessly and quietly out of the dilemma into which he had thrust himself, and patience and courtesy were alike exhausted before the final and sorrowful conviction broke upon the minds of the rulers of Great Britain and France, long after it had broken upon the minds of the people, that there was no resource left but to grapple with and destroy him.

heavy penalty for the wrong.

Thank Heaven we are not a nation of Brights and Quakers! If we were, there would speedily be an end of us, and Russia would be free to possess herself, not of Constantinople only, but of Manchester and London.

ARCTIC BIRDS AND FOXES.

A CONSIDERABLE number of valuable Arctic birds. foxes, &c., has just been received by the Zoological Society from the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company; having been brought in two of the Company's ships, the Prince of Wales and the Prince Arthur. The birds consist of three fine specimens of the American Eagle Owl, five rare white Ar tic Grouse, one Ruffed Grouse, and a young White-headed Eagle. The varieties of the foxes are the White Arctic, the Red, and the Silver; one specimen of the latter has recently died. Besides ten Foxes, there are two young Black Bears. The whole have been presented to the Zoological Society by Mr. William George Smith, of the Hudson's Bay House. We have engraved most of these Arctic animals upon the preceding page. The whole have been added to the menagerie of the Zoological Society, in the Regent's-park.

THE ARCTIC SEARCH-CAPTAIN COLLINSON AND HIS CREW.

THE public anxiety regarding Captain Collinson and his brave crew, has been set at rest, by letters received this week, via San Francisco, by which we learn that, on the 21st of August, the Enterprise arrived at Fort Clarence, in the Arctic Ocean, and that all the crew were then in remarkably good health and condition, considering the protracted hard ships they had endured. Only three deaths had occurred since the vessel left England—William Driver, the ship's cook; William Greenaway, able seeman; and William Cheeseman, private of Marines.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that the Enterprise left England in the spring of 1851, more than three years and a half since.

England in the spring of 1851, more than three years and a half since. Some few weeks since we obtained intelligence of her progress up to 22nd August, 1852. From this it appeared that she had spent the win-1851-2 in lat. 71 deg. 35 min. north, and long 135 deg. 17 min west; having previously passed through Prince of Waies Strait. It also appeared that she was almost on the track of the Investigator, Captain M'Clure, by whom the great problem of the North West Passage was colved. She even proceeded within 90 miles of Winter Harbour; but, being prevented from proceeding on account of the accumulated ice, turned into Wollaston Sound, where she came on traces of Dr. Rae's expedition. The winter of 1882, was passed in Cambridge Ray, Wollaston dition. The winter of 1852-3 was passed in Cambridge Bay, Wollaston Land, 69 deg. north lat, 117 deg. 25 min. west long.; the following and latt winter she spent in Camden Bay, 70 deg. 8 min. north lat., 145 deg. 20 min. west long. From this she was enabled to extricate herself on the 15th of July last; but only arrived at Point Barrow on the 2th, and Port Clarence on the 21st August. It was intended that, after refitting, she should proceed to Hong-Kong, whence the next tidings of the galiant orew will probably be obtained.

THE BAND OF THE GUIDES.—At half-past nine a.m. on Sunday, the band of the Imperial Guides left, Folkestone, playing "God dave the Queen," amidst the cheers of the inhabitants.

BRIGANDAGE IN GREECE.—A letter from Athene, October 15, says 1-th Brigandage is increasing in an alarming degree in Bosous, half-way between this dily and Thebes. A band of twenty-five robbers lately attacked the inhabitants of a village, and three of the latter and one of the former, were killed in the contest. Kyriakos, the robber chief, and some of his followers, on the 2nd instant, carried off in the open day the conformal of the conformal BRIGANDAGE IN GREECE.-A letter from Athens, October 15

NEMSBYBES

I send off my wounded in succession, and by every means which the fieet can place at my disposal, to Constantinople, where our hospital preparations are on a most satisfactory scale. The sanitary state of the army is satisfactory: sickness arises, for the most part, from the excessive fatigues which our brave soldiers undergo. The Marine artillerists who have been landed suffer from the same cause; they conduct themselves with a courage and devotion which are remarked by the entire army.

FRENCH JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE.

The following is the journal mentioned in General Canrobert's despatch :-

despatch:—
Oct. 17.—At helf-past six this morning—the signal having been given—the fire open-d simultaneously from all the French and the English batteries—53 pieces on the part of the French (including the four that can be fired from the Genoese fort), and 73 on the part of the English: total, 1.66 pieces. The place answered them with much vivacity, also from all the batteries that bear on the two attacking parties; their ordnance cannot be estimated at less than 250 pieces. The fleets were not able to manœuvre so early. For three hours the firing was kept up with the same animation on both sides, without any perceptible result; when, at half-past nine, a bomb falling on the French powder-magazine of battery No. 4, burst through it, and blew it up. This explosion disorganised the battery, and killed or wounded fifty men. The firing was nevertheless kept up from the other batteries. Three quarters of an hour after, a chest of cartridges exploded in the No. 1 battery, manned by scamen. The General in-Chief left it to the judgment of the General in command of the artillery to determine when to continue the firing.

At half-past ten in the morning, our batteries, against which the At half-past ten in the morning, our batteries, against when the enemy's fire was concentrated, not being able, from having been reduced to three, to answer the cannon of the place without disadvantage, the General commanding the Artillery gave orders to cease firing. The fire of the enemy's batteries slackened immediately. The fire of the English continued without any marked advantage or the reverse; nevertheless, the shots from the besieged, though well directed, did not produce any marked effect.

slish continued without any theless, the shots from the besieged, though well directed, did not produce any marked effect.

About three o'clock in the afternoon an important magazine of the great Russian battery, called the Redan, opposite the English, exploded, leaving only three guns capable of being worked.

At four o'clock a magazine in the rear of the English exploded. This was the fourth explosion during the day.

At one o'clock in the afternoon the fleet had anchored, with the right of its line near the battery of the Genoese fort, directing its fire upon the Quarantne fort and upon the town. The fire was answered with vigour. The mass of shot thrown by the vessels occasioned great damage. The whole theatre of action, however, was so caveloped in smoke, that it was impossible to estimate the results of the fire.

At right the fire ceased on all sides, and silence reigned. The vessels returned to their anchorage without having experienced any particular damage, in spite of the persevering attacks of the enemy.

The loss we have suffered in these attacks consists in twelve guns disabled and two partially damaged. The embrasures and coffers of the batteries have also been here and there knocked down, and the ditches

abled and two partially damaged. The embrasures and coffers of the batteries have also been here and there knocked down, and the ditches have been filled up in places.

About four o'clock in the afternoon the Russians sent out detachments to discover whether the batteries were abandoned. These detachments

returned again.

During the day nothing remarkable took place on the part of the corps

of observation.

Oct. 18—The night of the 17th and 18th passed over tranquilly. There was no fire from the enemy's works. Great exertions were made to repair the embrasures, strengthen the coffers, and make the batteries again ready for action. This work was continued during the day in spite of an active fire from the enemy, which, however, did no damage. The batteries 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 8, were fit for service on the morning of the 19th. The engineers, towards the end of the day, advanced their works towards the right parallel, opposite the bastion called the Mât. The armament of the batteries was regulated upon a new basis, in the following order, including a battery (No. 9) to be set up on the right: following order, including a battery (No. 9) to be set up on the right :-

Battery No. 9 \{ 3 Turkish mortars, 27 c. \}

The arrival of the last battalion of the 1st Regiment of the Foreign Legion completed the Fifth Division (Levaillant), which was landed on the previous days, and which consists of the following troops:—First Brigade—General De la Motte-Rouge—21st of the line, 42nd of the line. Second Brigade, General Couston—5th Light Infantry, 46th of the line. Third Brigade, General Bazaine—1st Regiment of the Foreign Legion, 2nd Regiment of the Foreign Legion. This division forms part of the beseging corps. It is encamped in the second line behind the Fourth Division. In consequence of this arrival, the First Division, on the 17th of October, stationed itself on two lines to the right of the cavalry and general head-quarters, in a position half-way between the corps of observation and the besieging corps. The English artillery continued its fire with chances that appeared favourable. Oct. 19.—During the night between the 18th and 19th, the works were not disturbed. About half-past ten, however, an alert seems to have taken place in Sebastopol. Shouts were heard, followed by asharp cannonade in every direction, and a lively fusillade accompanied by cheering. At the end of half an hour silence succeeded; and the works were resumed. At half-past eix in the morning the French artillery began firing; the English did the same, and the enemy answered. This firing was very heavy, notwithstanding a thick fog, which cleared up about eight o'clock. The firing then became more regular and accurate. Our fire was maintained with chances that appeared to be at least equal; and, by the end of the day, it had evidently gained on that of the place. By two o'clock the tower of the central bastion was completely ruined; the embrasures of the Mât bastion (the right face) had greatly suffered. About three o'clock the firing slackened gradually on both sides. Our batteries were little damaged, and could easily be repaired during the night.

Oct. 20.—The ruined embrasures of the right face of th

both sides. Our batteries were little damaged, and could easily be repaired during the night.

Oct. 20.—The ruined embrasures of the right face of the Mât could not be completely repaired during the night. At daybreak, when the firing commenced, two pieces alone could play for an instant. They soon ceased. A part of this result must be attributed to the very active and skilful fire of the rifle companies, which did not permit the gunners to serve their pieces. The engineers are advancing their works on the right, fronting the Mât bastion, as far as the ravine which goes down into the harbour of Sebastopol, and separates us from the English. The right, fronting the Mât bastion, as far as the ravine which goes down into the harbour of Sebastopol, and separates us from the English. The proximity of the place and the nature of the ground, which is rocky, render those works difficult and slow. They are made with the flying sap. From tea to one, and from two to three in the afternoon, the enemy kept up a hot see on these works; two or three clearances were made by the guns of the bestaged on some weak portions of the parallel. The artillery resumed its fire at taplicht, and maintained it with advantage throughout the day. The firing or the second (marine) battery, however, was interrupted by the explosion of a powder magazine, which, happily, injured no one, and caused little damage to our wards, Oct. 21.—About half-past two this morning the besieged made a bootie, boding to spike our guns. The party entered the batteries Nos. 2 and

Oct. 21.—About half-past two this morning the besieged made a cortia, hoping to spike our guns. The party entered the batteries Nos. 2 and 3, and was very busy with the guns, when our bombardiers, leaping to their arms, and seconded by the guard of the trench, and in particular by the 1st company of the 74th Voltigeurs, dreve it out with loss. Six Russians killed and four wounded were found in the trench. Among the latter was an officer who has since died of his wounds. The rest Among the latter was an older who the morning the General-in-of the night passed tranquilly. At six in the morning the General-in-Chief visited the battery of Fort Genoa, No. 6 (marine), and gave directions for its suppression. The French artillery resumed its fire at six o'clock. The besieged replied, but with diminished energy; our batteries acquire an ascendancy, which becomes more and more decided. Batteries 7 and 8 are doing good work. The engineers are still busy before the Mât bastion.

still busy before the Man bastion.

Oct. 22.—The night was still. At daybreak our fire was resumed. The armament of the enemy's foremost works is much reduced, and the covering masses are shaken and much damaged. We can see on the other side of the ravine, descending to the south fort, some batteries newly constructed and another in course of construction. The latter appears to be intended to bear upon the English. The artillery has a prepared the postform reject the offer, and commenced the postform prepared the platform, raised the coffer, and commenced the powder magazine of the ninth battery. For two days a few battalions of the enemy, with a battery of artillery and some Cossacks, have shown themon the Tchernaya; to-day they disappeared. Our total loss to

this day is 4 officers and 54 men killed, and 14 officers and 451 suband soldiers wounded.

A RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

The Soldatenfreund contains the following letter, which, although from a Russian source, contains some important reliable information:—

Bagtcheserai, Oct. 22.

Bagtcheserai, Oct. 22.

I arrived here to-day from the bastions of the northern forts. I travelled over the distance (500 versts) between Odessa and Sebastopol in the incredibly short time of forty hours. The couriers are obliged to do the same journey in thirty six hours, when they immediately proceed to Kisheney, Prince Gortschakoff's head-quarters. Another courier starts every day for St. Petersburg, via Mescow, with despatches from Prince Menschikoff to the Emperor. I will give you the last ordre de bataille of the Russian forces in the Crimea. In August last the 15th Infantry Division of the 5th, and the 17th and 18th divisions of the 6th army corps, and a division of Light Cavarry, jeined the regular and irregular troops already stationed in the Cr mea. These troops were present at the battle of the Alma, and suffered heavy loss. They occupy new the polition of the northern forts and the watershed of the Kateoha. Before the arrival of the rein oriennents Lieut. General Rysshov mode diversions with a detachment, mostly cavelry, along the right bank of the Tohernaya, as far as its tributary the Tshulin. For some days past, however, the muin force of the 4th corps, conststing of three divisions, accompanied by a lage body of horses, and artillery, has been arriving at the seat of war. General Liprardi at once took the command of the vanguard, which is daily alarming, pretty successfully too, the right fank of the besiegers.

The Allies also are daily receiving reinforcements in men and horses, and they are indefatigably engaged at their siege-works, which are tolerably well concealed from our sieth. They are already in the second parallel.

The allies also are daily receiving reinforcements in men and horses, and they are indefatigably engaged at their siege-works, which are tolerably well concealed from our sight. They are already in the second parallel. Their first one took in the whole of the place between the sea and the military port. The French had erected here eight large batteries. In the batteries Nos. 1 and 2 alone, which were built by their Marines, there were 40 pieces, manned by 1300 re-olute seamen.

These three batteries were to attack the three round forts, the Quarantine Fort, and the city rampart, which is only half supplied with bactions. To the right of the French, beginning at the little strean which flows into the military port and extending to the little strean which flows into the military port and extending to the little strean the state of the English, whose guns play against the fleet and the suburb where the seamen are lodged. The batteries of the Russian outworks have turned out to be incapable of impeding the siege works of the Allies; the Russian cortice have been as yet sangulaary on works of the Allies; the Russian sorties have been an yet sangulaary many occasions, but so unsuccessful that the fatigue parties in t trenches were not once recalled to their respective regiments.

Both attack and defence have been equally brilliant; but the loss on the Russian side is far more important, and, in one sense, irremediable. It is well known that the two most important men in Sebastopoi—the Admirals Kornileff and Nachimoff—were wounded on that day (the first). The former expired a few moments after. His right leg was orn away by a cannon-shot, just as he was coming out of the theatre, under the porch of which he had been writing an order for his aide de-camp,

waiting outside.

The day before his death he had received a letter from the Emperor, which had been brought to him by Prince Rzemuczky, from St. Peterburg. The letter expressed the Emperor's good wishes, and his strong hope that the Admiral weuld expose his person as little as possible, so that he might be spared to his country. A letter from the Emperor was also brought the day before yesterday for Prince Menschikoff, and it ends with these words:—"The enemy must be beaten, no matter at what price. I hope your next letter will convey to me intelligence to this effect."

effect."

How shall I describe to you the effect of this tremendous bombardment at a distance of between 300 and 500 metres? The batteries of the Quarantine Fort were silenced, the crowns of two towers knocked off, the batteries No. 3 and 10 partly destroyed, and the two forts of Paul and Constantine severely injured. The suburb of the dockyard was on fire for three days, but all the stores were saved. Even the fleet was damaged, which is a proof that the projectiles of the Allies reached the inner part of the city. The Allies also suffered, especially in their shipe, some of which were sunk. Burnt and mutilated corpses of the English and French were washed ashore. The besieging corps, however, advanced into the second line, and Sebastopol expects every hour the second grand bombardment by land and sea. From 18,000 to 20,000 balls have been already fired into the city every day; and Prance 20,000 balls have been already fired into the city every day; and Prince Menschikoff fully expects that the place will be stormed.

THE NAVAL ATTACK.

The following letter from one of the crew of the Samson, has been forwarded to us for publication:-

The following letter from one of the crew of the Sumson, has been forwarded to us for publication:—

Samson, off Sebastopol, Oct. 18.

My Darling Mother,—Another day of peril and danger in over in safety. We have, you must know, been cruising off this place for the last three weeks, and during that we have been six times under fire whilst on detached service (or rather what they call creating a diversion from the movements of the army), and once in a general engagement, making altogether seven times, and only one man killed and three wounded, which we must accribe to our usual good luck; but they say fortune favours the brave, and that we flatter ourselves has something to do with it. However, I must now give you a description of yesterday's proceedings. In the morning early we were off Sebastopol, as we always are, looking out that none of their steamers escape in the night, and we saw the English and French batteries open fire on the place; whereupon the signal was made to get steamers alongside for towing in, and at twelve o'clock that day they were all under way. At one the signal was made to the Samson, "Prepare to engage the enemy;" then to the Terrible and Tribune (by-the-by, the French had commenced by this time on the opposite side). Accordingly, in we went, first ship of the whole English fleet, and commenced. Atter a while, the liners came in; and then such a noise, din, &c., I never heard in my life. Fano, what a sight—twenty-eight line-of-battle ships, steamers, and frigates I do not know how many, all firing broadsides as fast as possible; and the forts returning it! Our attack was on the north side, and the Freach on the south; and, of course, was confined to the outer batteries, as there are eight ships sunk in the entrance, making it impossible for the ships to go in. Our line-of-battle ships' attack was, therefore, confined principally to Fort Constantine—a two-tier battery on the north side. But our liners were not close enough in; and, therefore, their shot did not fetch with full force. The

THE WAR IN ASIA.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 25th ult., contain information respecting the situation of the Turks and Russians in Asla. The new Turkish General-in-Chief, Moustapha Pacha, who was at Soukoum Kaleh, had given orders to all the troops forming the camp at Tohourouksou to embark for Anapa; the inhabitants of the mountains only awaiting the arrival of the Turks to effect a rising en masse. This projected expedition explains why for some time no reinforcements were sent to Tohourouk-sou, though the Russians who were in the environs were Tchourouk-sou, though the Russians who were in the environs were receiving reinforcements daily, and were strongly fortifying themselves. The news from the Turkish army of Kars was not very favourable. The situation of the troops was getting worse instead of better. Their numbers were diminishing daily, and they were in want of ammunition and provisions. Trebisond was, however, literally crammed with stores of all kinds sent off by the Government, but there were no means of conveyance, and the Government, in spite of all his efforts. could not succeed in obtaining more than ten wretched cars. This state of things caused great anxiety. The statement that the Russians had given up the caravans which they had seized, was not confirmed. It was notified in the contrary, that they had selve he as troonsians had given up the caravans which they had selzed, was not confirmed. It was positive, on the contrary, that they had sent a strong detachment on the new roads which the caravans had formed in the district of Van. It appears, moreover, that the Russian Consul at Tebris, M. Kamikoff, had informed the Persian merchants and the Europeans established in that town, that any merchandise, not accompanied with a certificate proving that it belongs to a subject of a neutral power, will be seized and confiscated. The Greek firm, however, of MM. Raili, which has establishments in Persia, at Constantingle, can'd in Europe, is excepted from this measure, on account of its having given numerous proofs of devotedness to Russia. The appointment of Sir C. Murray as English Minister in Persia, has caused the greatest satisfaction to the

English residents; they believed that his well-known talents would sucessfully thwart the intrigues of Russia

THE AUSTRIANS IN WALLACHIA.—SIR STEPHEN LAKEMAN.

The complaints of the oppressive manner in which the Austriaus are behaving towards the Wallachians have become very general during the last few weeks. In Bucharest the Austrian troops are quartered upon the inhabitants, by whom they are hated quite as much as the Russians were According to the property to the present to the present the control of t

the inhabitants, by whom they are hated quite as much as the Russians were. According to one wriver, who appears to be pretty well acquainted with the state of public feeling there, the general cryls that they would much rather have the Russians than the men who have come to "protect" them "If this be peace," says every Wallach, "give us war. If these be friends, give us back our enemies, our tyrants, our aggressors—anyth ng but Austrians."

Not content with making the Wallachians hate him and his suboidmates, General Popovitch, who represents the Austrian Army of Occupation in its relations with the Torkish and Wallachian authorities, has contrived to pick a quarrel with Dervish Pacha, the Turkish Commissioner at Bucharest, and Sir Stephen L. keman, whose exploits under the name of Mussar Pacha, had gained him so much distinction in the Datubian campaign. The quarrel appears to have been entirely owing to the insolent behaviour of the Austrian General, who is evidently a most unfit person for the delicare task to which he has been appointed. Unfortunately, however, the influence of Austria with the Porte has been powerful enough to obtain the dismissal of Dervish Pacha, and it was even said that the dirmises of Mussar Pacha was to have been granted also, to appears the offended dignity of General Popovitch, had not Lord Stratford de Redcliffe stated that, if Sir Stephen Lakeman were removed from office, he would insist on the Austrian General being removed at the commission. om office, he would insist on the Austrian General being removed at

Such a as the state of things—so far as could be known—at Busharest on the 28th ult. Since then it has been stated that the efforts of Austria have succeeded in o taining an order for the removal of Sir Stephen Lakeman, who is said to be as warmly beloved and respected by the Turks of all classes as he is detested by the Austrians.

RUSSIAN PUBLIC OPINION.

Trustworthy accounts from St. Petersburg, up to to the 24th of October, state that considerable irri atton prevails against the Emperor Nichelas. The more en ightened part of the population has lost many illusions since the fall of Bomarsund and the battle of the Alma. Eight days before the fall of Bomarsund General Bodisco wrote to the Emperor, that he knew how to die, but not how to surrender—"Je scurais mourir, je ne scurais pas me rendre." Now the said Bodisco lives very confortably in France. Prince Menschkoff promised to hold the heights of Alma during three weeks with his forty-four battalions (about 42,000 men), and in three I ours after he was attacked he found it convenient to "retire upon the Katscha." Nevertheless, strong hopes (about 42,000 men), and in three Fours after he was attacked he found it convenient to "retore upon the Katscha." Nevertheless, strong hopes are entertained in St. Petersburg of Schastopol holding out against the Allies; at least, it is supposed that, though the Allies may succeed in battering down this stronghold of Russian power in the East, they will not be able to hold their ground in the Crimes. Menschikoff had on the 20th of October, at least 60,000 men in and in the neighbourhood of Sebastopol, and further reinforcements were promised to him. The two Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas are gone to Odessa: their destination was Sebastopol; but, since, they have been ordered to change their rute, as their Imperial mother fears that the climate of the Crimea is not wholesome for her boys. Great military movements Crimea is not wholesome for her boys. Great mi itary movements prevail in St Petersburg, and the more refined p casures of society are driven away by drums and military bands. Money is soarce; and Léon Faucher's appreciation of the financial state of Russia receives and ple confirmation from St. Petersburgh. W.H. informed persons affirm that, in this respect, Russia will not hold out much longer than one year more, unless she succeeds in gaining great victories, which would unstring the purses of the clergy and nobility.

PRUSSIAN HOSTILE NEUTRALITY.

The rumour gains ground that the Allied Powers are about to take such steps with regard to the Prussian Government as will render it necessary for the Russian party which has so long predominated there to take the dangerous of p of joining the Czar, or else of making common cause with the Westera Powers. Evidence is said to have been obtained which proves that Prussia, under the mask of neutrality, has been lending such aid to Russia in the prosecution of the war as places it in the position of an enemy to France and England. A German journal mentions that considerable quantities of saltpetre, for the manufacture of powder, were chiliped as Bromberg the other day for the journal mentions that considerable quantities of saltpetre, for the manufacture of powder, were shipped at Bromberg the other day for the purpose of being conveyed up the Vistula to Warsaw. Under existing circumstances, there is no means of preventing the export of arms, or any other articles coming under the head of contraband of war, from Prussia into Russia. The Order in Council prohibiting the transit of arms may also be regarded as ilusory. Belgian manufacturers evade this order by simulated contracts with Prussian houses. Arms of all kinds, especially those of improved patterns, are sent to those houses as real purchasers, and, after a short delay, are transmitted by rall to Warsaw. There can be no remedy for this evil until the Prussian Government assents to prohibit the expartation of arms and contraband of war, which it will not do; or until means are employed to prevent export from Belgium, or import into Prussia. It is also said that on many of the Russian muskets thrown away after the battle of Alma, the names of Belgian manufacturers were feund, with marks clearly indicating that they had been made since the commencement of hostilities. These muskets, it is affirmed, had been purchased by Prussian merchants, and exported across the Polish frontier.

Polish frontier.

A good deal of talk has taken place lately in Berlin, regarding a recent conference between the French Ambassador and M. de Manteufiel. The former is said to have made some very severe remarks on the first support to the former of the former is said to have made some very severe remarks on the first support to the first suppo cent conference between the French Ambassador and M. de Manteuffel. The former is said to have made some very severe remarks on the sad results to life and property caused by the almost direct support given by the Prussian Cabinet to the policy of Russia, whereas if Prussia hads the first associated herself with the Western Powers in favour of a righteous cause, the Emperor of Russia would, in all probability, have seen the hopelessness of a war, and, by reasonable concessions, would have prevented the great sacrifice of human life which has already taken place, and the injury that has been inflicted on commerce and manufactures. Some doubts being expressed by M. de Manteuffel as to the success of the Allied army before Bebastopol, in consequence of the late period of the year at which this expedition was undertaken, and having made this doubt a sort of ground for the continued neutrality of Prussia, the representative of France replied that the failure of the expedition was next to impossible; but that, supposing it should fail, that would be no reason for the German Powers refusing to unite with France and England, for any advantage to Russia could only be temporary; and, therefore, the apprehension of danger from that side would be unfounded. Two such Powers as France and England, jealous of their honour, and possessing inexhaustible resources, would not allow a few checks in a first campaign, to induce them to make concessions. They would, on the contrary, be a motive for preparations on a great and overwhelming scale; and would, perhaps, ompet them to be more preesing than they had hitherto been as to the attitude of the German Powers, and the time might not be distant when German neutrality might find less favour from the Allies than it had experienced when it was bored the war would be of short duration. neutrality might find less favour from the Allies than it had experienced when it was hoped the war would be of short duration.

THE ALAND ISLES.

The Aland Isles are now quite evacuated by the Allies. The frigate Penelope, that has been hitherto stationed at Ledsund, left there on the 28th uit. for Eregrund, where, in connection with the steam frigate Odin, she will watch over the blockade of the Gulf of Bothnia. For the Odin, she will watch over the blockade of the Gulf of Bothnia. For the last six weeks there has been hardly one day of the weather at Ledsund; it blew and rained from morning till night, and a number of vessels have been lock lately in those waters. All the small steamers had already left. The Alanders were particularly dejected, knowing that the Russians would return in force as soon as the last English ship left. The Russians have managed to keep up their communications between the Island and Finland even while our ships were there. Some time back a steamer used to come every week from Abo on one excuss or the other, but this has since been put a stop to. The communication time back a steamer used to come every week from 400 on the extension of the other, but this has since been put a stop to. The communication has, however, been kept up surreptitiously since then. All the buoys and sea marks have now been taken up, which leads to the conclusion that the Aland Isles are not to be taken possession of again next spring; the station at Gregrund is, however, to be maintained as long as the ice will admit of it. There is a detachment of the fleet also in

REPRESENTATION OF COVENTRY.—Sir Joseph Paxton is expected to be returned for Coventry, without opposition, in the room of the late Mr. Geach. THE LUMINOUS FOUNTAIN AT THE PANOPTICON.

THOUSANDS of sights ers have already seen the magnificent Fountain at the Royal Panopticon, with its central jet leaping from an enamelled base to a height of ninety-nine feet. The sight of this extraordinary column of water subjected to a powerful light, so as to exhibit a variety of the most brilliant hues, will surprise the spectator who may have become familiar with the ordinary aspect of the fountain, by day, or under the influence of the many lights disposed about the building at night. A strongly concentrated and reflected light at each end of the jet illuminates the whole length, effectually colouring, as well as making brilliant the up-springing shaft, with the detached particles which descend like a shower of many-tinted gems, into the inlaid basin. The indescribably beautiful effect of this illumination is most perfectly realised by the spectator, who takes his stand on the basement-floor of the building, a little removed from the edge of the basin; say within a foot or two of the projection formed by the galleries. The times for exhibiting the fountain, under the luminous aspect, are a quarter before five o'clock, at the morning entertainment; and a quarter to eight in the evening. THOUSANDS of sight-s 'ers have alreamorning entertainment; and a quarter to eight in the evening.

> PAINTED TOMB DISCOVERED AT PÆSTUM.

(From our Naples Correspondent.)

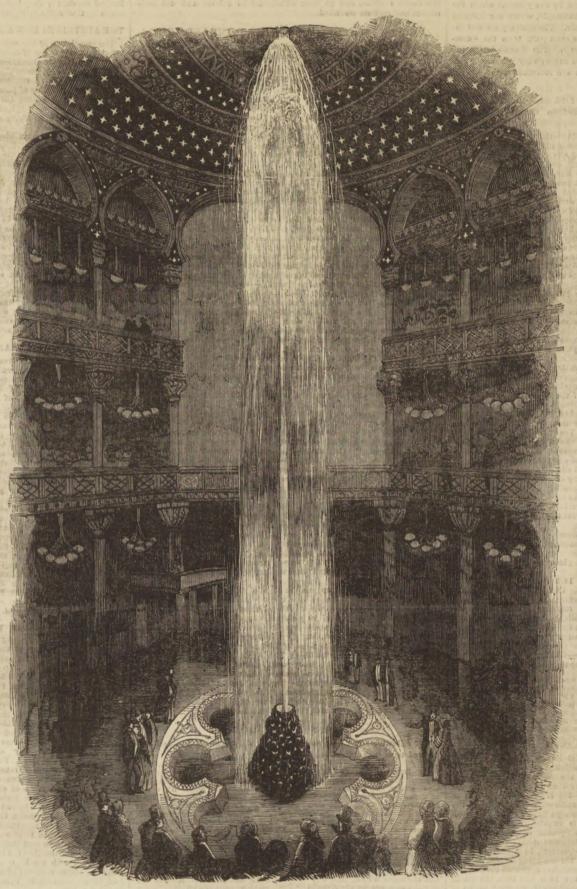
When we consider the antiquity of the Temples of Pæstum, and their wonderful preservation, they become the most interesting architectural monuments which time has left us. Gloomy, majestic, solitary—these huge temples are still standing on the deserted sea-shore of Magna Græcia; having escaped earthquakes, wars, and the desolating accidents of nearly three thousand years. Pæstum was one of the earliest of the Græck colonies, and a city of considerable importance, when it was known by the name of Posidonia. One historical fact alone shows the antiquity of this city:—Mention is made by Herodotus of a colony having been planted by the Posidonians 540 A.C.! Pæstum shared the fate of the other Achæan colonies: it had to contend with the barbarian Lucani, with the arms of Rome, the desolation of the Saracens, and the consequent mutations of war and conquest.

It is remarkable that Pæstum has only attracted the attention of the

and the consequent mutations of war and conquest.

It is remarkable that Pæstum has only attracted the attention of the moderns within the last hundred years. Very little has been done by way of excavation. The walls of the city, however, are already traced; also the western gate, the amphitheatre, and the necropolis. By far the most remarkable and interesting Tomb yet known was discoverred this year by Signor Bellella, a landowner of the district; whereupon the Neapolitan Government sent Signor Abbate (the artist who painted the Pompeii Court of the Crystal Palace) to make a report and drawings of this tomb.

Signor Abbate found a tufa building, 10 palms by 7½, illuminated with frescoes, remarkably perfect, and displaying, probably, the earliest examples of Greek drawing yet brought to light. The accompanying Illus-



THE LUMINOUS FOUNTAIN, AT THE PANOPTICON, LEICESTER SQUARE.

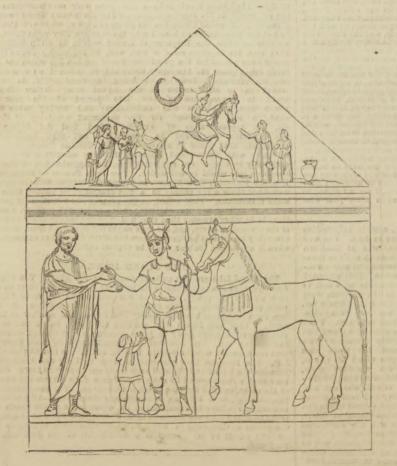
trations are exact copies of the originals, from the large tracings made by Signor Abbate for the Neapolitan Hoyal Archwological Society. Professor Quarantu has read a brief paper on these interesting frescoes. He has no doubt taken a correct view. They are examples of primitive Greek art; which, although somewhat rude, yet contain evidence of that refinement and peculiar treatment of nature which alone immortalised the people who created such a noble school of Art. The colouring of these frescoes is remarkably simple. The flesh is of a uniform dead red colour, the outline-shading, so to speak, being of a darker tint. The draperies are white; the armour, uniform yellow; and the horses, of light brown. No attempt at mixed colours occurs; and the general effect of the frescoes is such as we see on Etruscan vases.

The artist has evidently represented the adventures of a warrior, whose body no doubt rested in this tomb, as some fragments of armour were found there, but nothing else. The smaller Drawing of the roof represents the hero leaving his family, on horseback. Behind him are the members of his family; before, are priestesses offering libations.* On the side walls the warrior's triumphs are depicted; and in the centre he is seen receiving the congratulations of a Consul, or some civil authority; whilst a child (may be, his son) also welcomes his return. The two youthful figures (probably shield bearers) occur at the entrance wall of the tomb. The drawings by Signor Abbate are so admirably true, that I need not add any further description of these singularly interesting frescoes, which indicate the dawn of Greek art. trations are exact copies of the ori-

* I am unable to account for the yellow ergscent which occurs in this drawing. Can it be the moon, indicating the period of departure.

BISON HUNTING AT TAYMOUTH
CASTLE.—A hunt of an extraordinary
character took place at Taymouth Castle
on the 25th ult. On the previous day
the Duke of Leeds arrived at the castle;
and next morning his Grace, accompanied by the Marquis of Breadalbane;
Lord Panmure; Hon. C. B. Phipps,
Keeper of the Privy Purse; Sir J. Prinrgle, Bart.; Sir A. Campbell, Bart.; Major
Baillie; Mr. Menzies, of Chesthill; and
Mr. H. Aitken, proceeded to enjoy the
sport of hunting bisons, of which wild
natives of the North American prairies
there are several fine specimens at the
Castle. The sport went on with great
spirit and excitement, and a bison was
brought down at the first shot, promptly
secured, and carted off the ground.

Kirkstall Abbey. — Kirkstall Abbey, one of the finest ruins in the country, situated about three miles from Loeds, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire on Sunday morning. The most dilapidated, part of the abbey is covered with ivy. The foliage becoming ignited, the flames spread to the height of the edifice. The utmost efforts were made to convey the news to Leeds, and by the prompt arrival of the Sun firengine, and a plentiful supply of water from the Aire, which runs within a few yards of the ruins, the flames were subdued without doing any great amount of damage; though it is evident that a short delay would have been attended with very disastrous consequences. How the fire originated is left to conjecture; one story is, that it arose from some boys throwing lighted squibs into the ivy; another, that it was caused by the ashes of a cigar, or a fusee.





PAINTING RECENTLY DISCOVERED UPON A TOMB AT PÆSTUM.

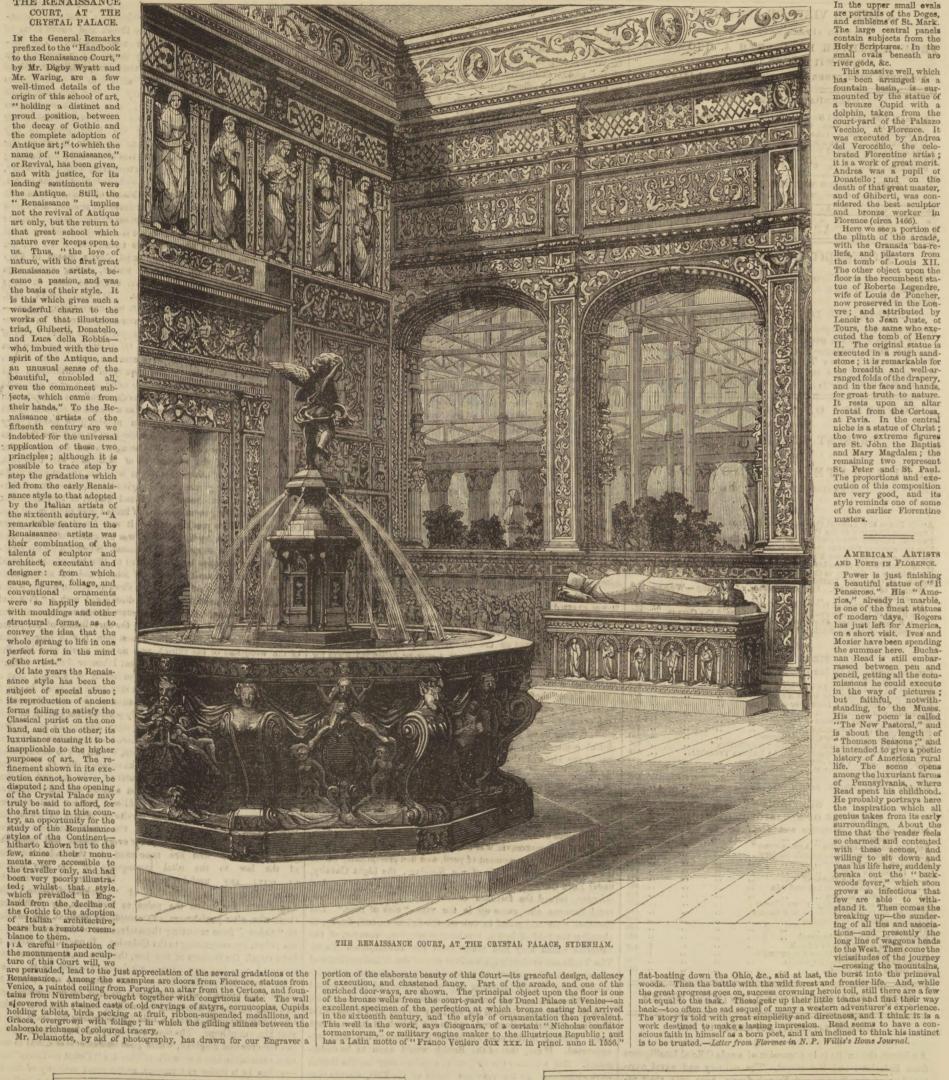
THE RENAISSANCE COURT, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

In the General Remarks prefixed to the "Handbook to the Renaissance Court," by Mr. Digby Wyatt and Mr. Waring, are a few well-timed details of the origin of this school of art, proud position, between the decay of Gothic and the complete adoption of Antique art;" to which the name, of "Renaissance," name or "Renaissance," or Revival, has been given, and with justice, for its leading sentiments were the Antique. Still, the "Renaissance" implies not the revival of Antique art only, but the return to that great school which nature ever keeps open to us. Thus, "the love of us. Thus, "the love of nature, with the first great Renaissance artists, became a passion, and was the basis of their style. It is this which gives such a wonderful charm to the works of that illustrious triad, Ghiberti, Donatello, and Luca della Robbia— who, imbued with the true spirit of the Antique, and spirit of the Antique, and an unusual sense of the beautiful, ennobled all, even the commonest sub-jects, which came from their hands." To the Re-naissance artists of the fifteenth century are we indebted for the universal application of those two principles: although it is application of those two principles; although it is possible to trace step by step the gradations which led from the early Renaissance style to that adopted by the Italian artists of the sixteenth century. "A remarkable feature in the Renaissance artists was their combination of the talents of sculptor and architect, executant and designer: from which cause, figures, foliage, and conventional ornaments cause, figures, foliage, and conventional ornaments were so happily blended with mouldings and other structural forms, as to convey the idea that the whole sprang to life in one perfect form in the mind of the artist."

Of late wears the Renaise

of the artist."

Of late years the Renaissance style has been the subject of special abuse; its reproduction of ancient forms failing to satisfy the Classical purist on the one hand, and on the other, its luxuriance causing it to be inapplicable to the higher purposes of art. The re-finement shown in its exe-



THE RENAISSANCE COURT, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

portion of the elaborate beauty of this Court—its graceful design, delicacy of execution, and chastened fancy. Part of the arcade, and one of the enriched door-ways, are shown. The principal object upon the floor is one of the bronze wells from the court-yard of the Ducal Palace at Venice—an excellent specimen of the perfection at which bronze casting had arrived in the sixteenth century, and the style of ornamentation then prevalent. This well is the work, says Cicognara, of a certain "Nicholas conflator tormentorum," or military engine maker to the illustrious Republic; and has a Latin motto of "Franco Veniero dux xxx. in princi. anno ii. 1856,"

In the upper small evals are portraits of the Doges, and emblems of St. Mark. The large central panels contain subjects from the Holy Scriptures. In the small ovals beneath are river gods, &c.

This massive well, which has been arrunged as a fountain basin,—is—surmounted by the statue of a bronze Cupid with a dolphin, taken from the court-yard of the Palazzo Veechio, at Florence. It was executed by Andrea del Verocchio, the celobrated Florentine artist; it is a work of great merit. Andrea was a pupil of Donatello; and on the death of that great master, and of Ghiberti, was considered the best sculptor and bronze worker in Florence (circa 1466).

Here we see a portion of the plinth of the arcade, with the Granada bas-reliefs, and pilasters from the tomb of Louis XII. The other object upon the floor is the recumbent statue of Roberte Legendre, wife of Louis de Poncher, now preserved in the Louvre; and attributed by Lenoir to Jean Juste, of Tours, the same who executed the tomb of Henry II. The original statue is executed in a rough sand-stone; it is remarkable for the breadth and well-arranged folds of the drapery, and in the face and hands, for great truth to nature. It rests upon an altar frontal from the Certosa, at Pavis. In the central niche is a statue of Christ; the two extreme figures are St. John the Baptist and Mary Magdalen; the remaining two represent St. Pearl. The proportions and execution of this composition are very good, and its style reminds one of some of the earlier Florentine masters.

AMERICAN ARTISTS AND PORTS IN FLORENCE.





PAINTING RECENTLY DISCOVERED UPON A TOMB AT PÆSTUM.

A LARGE VIEW OF SEBASTOPOL WILL APPEAR NEXT WEEK.

FROM A SKETCH BY JOSEPH A. CROWE, Esq. NOW WITNESSING THE SIEGE.

TOGETHER WITH OTHER ENGRAVINGS OF GREAT INTEREST.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 12.— 2nd Sunday after Trinity. Leibnitz died, 1716.
MONDAY, 13.—St. B itius. Curran died, 1817.
TUESDAY, 14.—tour e of the Nile discovered by Bruce, 1770.
WEDNESDAY, 15.—Westminster Bridge completed, 1750.
TBURSDAY, 16.—Trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, 1604.
FRIDAY, 17.—Access on of Q. Edzabeth, 1558. Lotteries abolished, 1826.
SATURDAY, 18.—Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 18, 1854.

Reluspaper Stamp Returns.

The Parliamentary Return, just printed, of Stamps, issued to Newspapers, for the second quarter of the year 1854, gives the number to the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 1,362,136;

or upwards of 104,000 per publication, once a week. Our number, at the present time, has considerably increased over the above average—the sale now being upwards of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Weekly; being double the circulation of the *Times*, and far beyond that of all other News-papers, weekly and daily, published at the price of 5d., or above.

CONTENTS OF THE ENGRAVINGS OF THE

PRESENT TREBLE NUMBER

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SATURDAY, Nov. 11, 1854.

		-				
	No.	711.				Page
Arctic Foxes and Birds at the	Zoolog	ical Gar	dens		• •	453
Luminous Fountain at the Pa	noptice	n				453
Painting recently discovered a	at Prest	um (Fon	r Engravi	noa)	456	-457
The Renaissance Court at the	Cavata	Palace			200	457
Por'rait of the new Lord Ma	O J Dea			0.0		
Torrait of the new Lord Ma	Or	0.0	0.0	0.0		460
Allegorical Picture at Guildha	Bill	0.0	0.0	0.0		461
Presentation of Colours to the	First	Somerset	Militia	0.0"		460
Opening of the Royal Danish	Railw	av :				
Woman of Ostenfeldt Lu	theren	Richan	of Tonni	ne - Won	200	
of Tonning	SOLICE GLAN	Disnoh	OI TOMM	ng.— 11 on	THEAT	404
Applied of the Winner Down		W772	**	**	**	464
Arrival of the King of Deng	nark at	Flensou	rg			461
The King of Denmark visiti	ng Mr.	Peto, on	board th	e Owmus	0.0	465
The King of Denmark Dinit	ag on b	oard the	CHAMILE	-09		465
FlensburgRailway Station	n Flen	shareT	Conning o	m the Ec	dos	469
a second by menting to control	my a nome	oung 1	ommme,	m one my	mer.	200
	No.	710				
	TAO	112.				
THE SIEG	TO OF	SERAS	TOPOL.			
		DEDED	TOTOT.			
Camp of General Sir De Lacy	Evans					469

Camp of General Sir De Lacy Evans
Camp of the Siege Train
General Sir De Lacy Evans and Staff
Sebastopol Batteries firing a° an Austrian Vessel
Gordon's Attack with a Lancaster Gun
Canrobert and Escort
Picture-que Map of the Seat of War
Hospital Ship at (onstantinople
Russian Fleet Moored Ourside Sebastopol.
Battle of the Alma, sketched from the 'Retribution''
Exp'osion of a Powder Magazine in the English Trenches.
Fox-hunting.—First Day of the Season
Her Majesty's Gunpowder Mills at Waltham Abbey: General View
—Incorporating Mill—Stoving Houses and Traverses
Electric Telegraph for the Seat of War (Two Engravings). .. 472 .. 473 .. 473 476-177

SUPPLEMENT. THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL (Continued). Attack of Forts Constantine and Alexander, by the English 497

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

500 500 **

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1854.

AT length the public is in possession of ample Official Intelligence from Balaclava and Sebastopol. The military and naval commanders of the British and French forces, have told their respective Governments the history of their doings. The siege of Sebastopel began on the 17th of October, and Lord Ragian and General Canrobert have succinctly narrated its progress from that day to the 23rd. Admirals Dundas and Hamelin have also told what part was taken by the Allied fleets in the attack upon the seaward fortifications. Our own Special Correspondent at Balaclava, to whose interesting letters we direct the attention of our readers, supplies details of a fulness and variety that are not to be expected in the official narratives of men in command. Up to the hour at which we are compelled to go to press, the latest official news dates to the 23rd inst. Should further intelligence reach London before our whole impression is worked off. we shall communicate it in successive editions. In the mean time the Electric Telegraph brings information to the 2nd of November, partly from Russian, and partly from other sources; and which seems to bear the stamp of authenticity. The Russian Generals have at last begun to tell the truth, and while no disadvantage to their arms has resulted, or can result, from that salutary novelty, they have raised themselves in the estimation of their foes by their plain dealing. Truth and courage always go together; and if the Russians, as we sincerely trust, are to be signally defeated by our arms, they will fall with dignity, and with the sincere respect of their opponents; which would not have been the case, had Menschikoff and Osten-Sacken continued to vie with each other in the falsehood of their bulletins. Although the lying tale of the fabulous "Tartar," which im-

mediate y followed the authentic news of the victory of the Alma, had an injurious effect upon the public mind, both in this country and in France, by leading it to hope for sudden and complete success; and, although a feeling of impatience, if not of actual discoursgement and gloomy foreboding, has taken the place of the undue exultation which formerly prevailed, there can be no doubt from the official despatches of Lord Raglan and General Canrobert, supported, as they are, by every letter, public or private, which leaves Balaclava, that the siege has been brilliantly and ably conducted; and that quite as much success as could reasonably have been anticipated has attended the efforts of the besiegers. Up to the 23rd, as we may see from the simple and straightforward story told by Lord Raglan, all the measures of the Allies were as well directed as they could possibly be; so well, that not a shadow of a doubt of the ultimate capture of the place remained in the mind of any soldier in either army. With the merciful intention of achieving the great object at the least possible sacrifice of human life to the Allies, the British and French commanders determined to besiege the city in the usual way; and although there are not wanting critics in this country who are of opinion that it would have been wiser to have attempted to carry it by assault, there is no evidence to show that the Generals were not perfectly right in coming to a different conclusion. The presumption should be, that responsible, qualified, and experienced men-acting from the fullest knowledge gathered upon the spot-are better able to form opinions and execute decisions than critics at a distance; and it is to be hoped that our gallant chiefs treat the remarks to which their acts are subjected by unreasoning, if not unreasonable gobemouches, in clubs, or elsewhere, with the indifference they merit. However this may be, it should be borne in mind that an assault immediately after the victory of the Alma-supposing such an effort were not physically impossible-might not have succeeded; whereas the operations of the first seven days of the siege succeeded to the full extent that was anticipated. Such a place as Sebastopol-defended as it is by a determined courage, such as the Russians have shown; and supported by such abundance of material, both of men and guns-is not to be taken so easily as civilians suppose. The Russians have shown themselves to be no contemptible opponents. The British and French armies, while they justly execrate the name of the man whose guilty ambition ordered all these legions to the war, will for the future look upon the Russsians as brave men, acting like themselves at the call of imperative duty. The glory of those who conquer the truly brave, is greater than the glory of those who gain easy victories over cowards; and it is but justice to the Russians to admit their heroism, and to wish that it was exerted in a better cause.

Although we have as yet no official accounts of the attack made upon the Allied camp on the 25th, by the Russian General Liprandi, and repeated on the following day by a smaller force, there are accounts of both affairs that may be depended upon for their general accuracy. These accounts, while they agree in the main fact with the statement forwarded to St. Petersburg by Prince Menschikoff, show that the losses of the British cavalry were greatly exaggerated, and that the Russian attack was, on both occasions, successfully repulsed. The object of Prince Menschikoff, after being joined by General Liprandi, was worthy of a skilful commander; and, if he had succeeded, he would have turned the right of the Allied armies, and offered them battle, not at Sebastopol, but at Balaclava. In this case, the fortunes of the war might have been wholly changed. The English and French might have been transformed from besiegers into besieged; and exposed to the fires of the garrison of Sebastopol from the North, as well as to the onslaughts of the victorious division of Liprandi from the South. On the 25th, when this able manœuvre was attempted, and when our Turkish allies failed us in the moment of peril, and fled precipitately before the overwhelming onslaught of the Russians, the Light Cavalry, under Lord Cardigan, the gallant Highlanders, and other corps of infantry, turned the fortunes of the day. The French General Bosquet also came up in the very "nick of time." The Russians were compelled to act on the defensive, and, finally, to abandon the field of battle, retaining possession, however, of the batteries which they had taken from the undisciplined Turks. The Turks are evidently the weakest arm of the Allied service, and appear, from all accounts, to be wretchedly fed, as well as imperfectly drilled. On the following day, we are informed that a second but feebler attempt was made, which was repulsed in gallant style by Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, with a loss to the Russians of nearly a thousand, and to the British of not a dozen men. Perhaps, in this case, the loss of the Russians has been exaggerated. If not, that of the British would seem to be understated. But, whatever the respective numbers may be, the British were victorious. In the previous battle of the 25th, though our cavalry suffered severely, the loss was not 600, as stated by Prince Menschikoff, but 124 men. The total loss of the Allies, inclusive of the French and Turks, was 400 men. These, however small they may look in comparison with the grander exploit of the capture or destruction of Sebastopol, are, in reality, great victories, and will be so considered, we should think, by Prince Menschikoff and General Liprandi.

Upon the whole, we cannot see what grounds there are for discouragement. Those who on one occasion raise their expectations too high, are the very same who on another give way to despondency. They are too impulsive to be reasonable. They expect an impossibility; and when it cannot be obtained, they sit down, and predict the end of the world, and "chaos come again." But people in general are not so impracticable. It is true that the Allies may be defeated at Sebastopol, for the Russians are strong and numerous, as well as desperate; but it is equally true that they may not. Nothing that has yet occurred tends to favour the gloomy view of the subject: but everything-from the disembarkation in Kalamita Bay to the march to Balaclava-from the landing of the first gunto the discharge of the first shot, and from the close of the first night of the siege to the day to which the last accounts have brought us intelligence-shows the steady progress of the Allies, and favours the hope that victory will, ere long, reward their efforts. It is too much to expect that such a place should fall within the first fortnight after it was attacked. The armies, we think, will work wonders if they take it will in the month.

THE old and puzzling question "What is to be done with the thieves of England?" is continually thrusting itself upon attention. Not even the war, and the throes and convulsions of Europe can utterly efface it from consideration. The British nation has never adopted any means for preventing the growth of crime, by taking care of the infancy and childhood of the utterly destitute classes. Not until they commit offences against the laws by which Society is held together, does Society trouble itself about them; and then it commences a fierce war-a war which never ends, and which never produces the least satisfaction or the least glory to any one concerned in it. Hanging was the mode in which our forefathers endeavoured to rid themselves of the evil; but hanging for sheep-stealing, shop-lifting, pocket-picking, highway-robbery, and burglary, not being in accordance with the feelings of the people, was superseded by the milder punishment of transportation. In this case if we did no good, we saved ourselves trouble, and threw the burden and the disgrace upon distant communities. But our Colonies revolted against being made the cesspools of our moral filth; and told us, in unmistakeable terms, that if we did not choose to lose our Colonies, we must devise means to keep our criminals at home. So the nation, acting under sage advice, determined on trying what could be done in huge palatial prisons and Reformatories. It soon found that, instead of preventing, or punishing, it was encouraging crime;that in fact, it was iseding the interesting burglar on better fare, and clothing him with better apparel, than fell to the lot of the honest and industrious labourer. Of course such a system was not to be tolerated by any people of common sense. What was to be done next? was the earnest inquiry of philanthropists and magistrates. For awhile there was no reply, nor hope of any. At last, what is called the "Ticket-of-Leave system" was adopted, with the expectation that it would operate as a means of reclaiming the criminal after he had undergone a modicum of probationary punishment. But this system has proved to be no better than its predecessors. One case that was brought a few days ago under the cognizance of the Magistrates of Middlesex will illustrate, among hundreds of others that might be cited, the mistake made by the well-meaning men who imagined it could work satisfactorily. A man was charged and found guilty, at the Middlesex Sessions, of stealing seventeen feet of leaden pipe and a metal tap. On inquiry into his previous career, it was found that five years and a half ago-in April, 1849-he was convicted of felony, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Shortly after the expiration of his sentence he re-appeared at the bar of the Central Criminal Court, on another charge of felony, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation. After a short detention, during which his behaviour was exemplary, he was discharged with a "Ticket of Leave," that he might, if he could, procure honest employment. But how could he do so? He was under the surveillance of the police (Englishmen, whether thieves or honest men, have a hatred both of the word and of the thing), and no one would give him the chance of a day's work. The honest labourer finds it difficult enough to support himself; and it can hardly be expected that a convicted thief, however penitent he may have appeared in gaol, will have less difficulty. With starvation on the one side, and a return to felony on the other, as his only possible alternatives, he took what may be considered even by stern Justice as the natural course, and stole. He again appeared at the bar, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, which, it is to be supposed, he underwent, with the comforting knowledge that, at all events, he would not starve during the interval. At the end of that period he was again let loose upon society, and duly appeared before Mr. Witham and the Middlesex justices, and received a sentence of six years' penal servitude. Scores of cases, differing from the foregoing only in the details, and not in the general and invariable result, occur every month, and force the attention of all who are concerned in the administration of the law to the total inadequacy of the new system to serve any useful purpose If there be even the germ of good in the issue of "Tickets-of-Leave," the Legislature has taken the pains to nullify it, by prohibiting those who, after punishment, are considered penitent, and entitled to "tickets," from removing themselves out of the jurisdiction of the police, by emigrating to the Colonies. It ought, we think, to have struck the framers of the law, that if a really penitent and reformed man had any chance whatever, it would be in a new land, where his previous history was unknown, and where he might offer himself for employment without other recommendation than his strong hand and his willing heart; and that to shut him peremptorily from such a field for beginning life anew, was to shut him out of hope. The results show, in the clearest manner, that in over-crowded England, where good character is essential to success, even in the humblest walks of life-the "Ticket of-Leave" man -unless he is thrice as fortunate as the great majority of the labouring classes-must starve or steal. Penitence, after a sufficient dinner to-day, and the certainty of a dinner to-morrow, may possibly hold its place in the heart of a man undergoing imprisonment for a felony; but when penitence and the cravings of a hunger that there are no honest means of satiating, begin their siruggle in his head and stomach, penitence gives way to desperation, and all the teachings of the goal chaplain, and all the good resolves of awakened conscience are scattered to the winds. But, instead of relying upon efforts to reform the juvenile or the adult thief, would it not be well if Society-abandoning the Ticketof-Leave system, or reforming it so as to open the Colonies to the truly penitent-were to begin a little nearer to the beginning, and try to stop crime of its supplies, by looking more carefully after the infants of the criminal and destitute classes? Until that be done, there is little hope of any real benefit.

ARMY AND NAVY SURGEONS .- The following notice has just been issued by the Royal College of Surgeons :- " Nov. 3, 1854.-The Court of Examiners having taken into their consideration certain applications from students in various recognised hospitals, requesting examination before the completion of their third session of hospital and anatomical study, in April, 1855—on the ground of being offered commissions as Assistant-Surgeons in the Public Service, provided they can obtain the qualification ordained by the warrant of her Majesty of the 6th October 1854—will admit to examination for the diplo ma of the Cillege all such students of a proper age, at the end of the month of December next, on their presenting a certificate or letter from the head of the Public Department proposing to employ them, signify (and a dention when they have been proved competent.—EDMUND SELF.DUR, Secretary."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE PROPOSED ASSAULT.

It is said that at the council of war held by the commanders and admirsls of the Allies on the 27th October, it was resolved that the Allied fleet; should not be allowed again to participate in the bombardment of Sebastopol from the sea side, it having been found that the ships are thereby exposed to severe injury, without being able to render a proportionally effective service. At the special recommendation of Admiral Dundas, the batteries No. 1 and 2, erected near the sea-coast, have been entirely manned by the marine artillery, whose services are beyond all praise. The gallant Admiral has now proposed to furnish geveral other batteries with naval gunnery, to be worked by marines and sai'ors from the ships—an idea which has been approved of and adopted. The storming columns are to be formed by volunteers from the dite trops. All the reinforcements of the Allies, which still arrive in the Crimes, ere to be concentrated at the head-quarters of Lord Ragian, the Commander-in-Chief.

THE AFFAIR AT BALACLAVA.

The Moniteur of yesterday (Friday), morning publishes the following despatch from General Canrobert, dated Head-quarters, Sebastopol, Oct. 28 :-

The siege operations continue. On the 25th the Russian army showed itself in the plain of Balaclava. No serious engagement took place; but the English cavalry suffered some loss in a charge too vigorously pushed. On the following day 5000 men made a sortic from Sebasto ol, and attacked the English left. The attack was repulsed, and the enemy driven back within the place with considerable los

The Journal de St. Petersbourg of the 2nd contains Prince Menschihoff's report of the affair at Balaclava. After describing the capture of four redoubts and eleven guns from the Turks by General Liprandi's force, it proceeds to say :-

The English cavalry, commanded by Lord Cardigan, now came up, and charged with extraordinary impetuosity the Hussar Brigade of the 6th Cavalry Division; but, taken in flank by four squadrons of the combined reg ment of Lancers of the reserve, and thrown back on the cross fire of the guns of the 12th and 16th Infantay Divisions, which fired grape, the enemy suffered considerable loss.

At the same moment that it attacked our Hussars, the English cavalry also charged at full gallop the heavy guns of the Don battery, No. 3, where some artillery men were sabred.

Our loss in infantry does not exceed 300 killed and wounded. The

Our loss in infantry does not exceed 300 killed and wounded. The loss of the cavalry and artillery is not yet known, even by approxi-

The loss of the enemy is not known, but we have taken about sixty English prisoners; among whom are one superior officer and two subal

Of the four redoubts taken from the enemy, two will be immediately destroyed, and two more strongly fortified, in order to enable us to hold this important position, from which we can act on the village of Kadekei, through which the road passes, which leads from Balaciava to the

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9

Month	Corrected	Corrected Thermo		Mean	Departure	Dogree	Direction	Rain	
and	Reading of Baremeter	ghest ding.	west ding.	Tempe-	Tempera-	of Humi-	of	in	
Day.	at 9 A.M.	Highest Reading	Lowest	the Day.	Average.	dity.	Wind.	Inches.	
-	Inches.	0	•	0				Inches.	
Nov. 3	30.217	51 5	89.3	452	- 0.7	77	N.W.	0.00	
99. 4	30.183	520	35.6	44.0	- 1.7	87	W.S.W.	0.00	
22 5	29 932	56.5	40 5	50.2	+ 48	90	N. & W.	0.00	
22 6	30 821	52.5	360	428	- 2.4	87	N.W. & N.	0.00	
27	80.408	50 5	31 0	41.8	3.8	94	S.W.	0.00	
" 8	30.244	50 5	85 2	43.2	- 1.5	90	s.w.	0.00	
** 9	30 165	450	84.4	88 0	6.5	89	N.	0.00	

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.22 inches at the beginning of the week, to 29.93 inches by the 5th; increased to 30.50 inches by the 7th; decreased to 30.10 inches by the 8th; and increased to 30.20 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 30.210 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 43.60, being 1.60 below the average of the corresponding week during 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 25½0, being the difference between the highest reading of the thermometer on the 5th, and the lowest on the 7th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the

lowest on the 7th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 15.2°. The greatest was 193° on the 7th; and the least 103° on the 9th.

The weather, on the 3rd, 6th, 7th, and 9th was fine, and the sky tolerably free from cloud.

During the rest of the week the sky was almost who ly

Fog was prevalent during the 4th; and slight rain fell on the evening of the 8th.

Lewisham, November 10, 1854.

Lewisham, November 10, 1854.

Lewisham, November 10, 1854.

Health of London.—During the week ending November 4, the births of 1875 children were registered within the metropolitan districts; being 181 above the average of the nine corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years: of these, 814 were boys, and 761 were girls, exceeding their averages by 97 and 54 respectively. The number of deaths during the week were 1852; the average of the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years, corrected for increase of population, being 1891. Hence it appears that 171 deaths occurred above what the calculated rate of mortality would produce. Cholera exhibits a continued decrease; the deaths, which, in the four weeks of October were 411, 249, 163, and 66, declined this week to 31; and were distributed as follows:—9 under the age of fifteen years; 16 between fifteen and sixty; and 6 above the age of sixty years. The number of fatal cases from diarrhom was 33; the numbers in the three preceding weeks being 102, 78, and 46 respectively. Scarlatina still continues above the average, the number of deaths this week being 113, and the average 88. To tubercular diseases 195 cases are referred; of these 144 are due to consumption, the average being 120. To diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses, 130; being 23 above the average; To diseases of the heart and bloodvessels, 45; to diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration, 217 (Leing 63 above the average); and to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 30 deaths are attributed.

Artists' Amicable Fund.—At the annual meeting of the

ARTISTS' AMICABLE FUND.—At the annual meeting of the above society, on the 3rd inst., Mr. Gilks, the wood-engraver, was elected president for the year ensuing.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY .- The opening meeting of the society, for the season, will be held at the Theatre of the United Service Institution, on Monday next; when a paper will be read, "On the late Arctic Discoveries by Dr. Rae, and others."

The Last Trial by Jury Anniversary.—On Monday night the friends of Parliamentary Reform met at Radley's Hotel, for the purpose of o'lebrating the sixtieth anniversary of the acquittals of Thomas Hardy. John Horne Tooke, John Thelwall, &c., from a charge of high treason, in 1794. At the last anniversary meeting, it was unanimously recolved that the present should be the last assembly in commemoration of these trials, and on that account, probably, it was better attended than nausl. Mr. P. L. Taylor, who presided, gave the "Sovereignty of the People," which has always been the first toast on these occasions. He next proposed "the Queen, the Sovereign of a free people." Mr. J. W. Fox, M.P., in proposing the toast of the evening, drew a striking contrast between the state of public opinion in 1794 and that of the present day, and made some just and patriotic remarks on the war with Russia.

Expression of Fireworks.—Five Person Killed.—An ex-THE LAST TRIAL BY JURY ANNIVERSARY .- On Monday night

and made some just and patriotic remarks on the war with Russia.

EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS.—FIVE PERSON KILLED.—An explosion of fireworks took place on Monday morning in the house of a dairyman, named Watson, in Coleman-street, St. George's-in-the-East, by which five persons were killed. It appears that Watson, who has been for some years in the habit of making fireworks to be sold on the 5th of November, had been working all Sunday night for the purpose of completing a large order for Monday. Between five and six o'clock in the morning, one of his daughters, who had been engaged filling in and finishing off fireworks, sunfied a candle burning on the table. A spark fell upon some composition she was using, which took fire, and rapidly communicated to various piles of other py rotechnical material, the whole of which exploded. Three of Watson's children were burned to death, and his wife and another child were so severely injured that they died a few hours afterwards.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART. &c. HER Majesty-or, rather, the Earl of Aberdeen-has been giving away more than one-half of the coming £1200 a year allowed for pensions to deserving literary, artistic, and other merit. We can commend most of the cases selected, though literature and art, it so happens, are both unrepresented on this oceasion. The Patriotic Fund and its noble objects have called Lord Aberdeen's attention to Nelson, and Nelson's Horatia; and the first in the list of the four grants of the last month is that of £300 a year " To Eleanor-Philippa, Horatia-Nelson, and Caroline-Mary, the three daughters of the late Mrs. Horatia Nelson Ward, the adopted daughter of Lord Nelson, or the survivor or survivors of them." If it had been earlier it had been kind. Would that the innocent and suffering Horatia Ward could have lived to have seen this tardy recognition of her father's services! The second grant is of a like "To Mrs. Montagu, widow of the late Mr. Montagu, in consideration of her husband's services in the Penal settlement of Van Diemen's Land, from 1824 to 1842; and of his further valuable and important services to the British Treasury, and to the army during the Kaffir war, while Secretary to Government at the Cape of Good Hope, from 1842 to 1853, when he died, leaving his family in very straitened circumstances." This, however, should have been settled on Colonial funds, not on the miserable pittance of £1200 a year. The third grant is one of two hunded pounds a year—" To Mrs. Fullarton, widow of the late eminent Scotch Judge, Lord Fullarton, in consideration of the destitute condition in which she is left at his decease;" a case on which we have already commented, and which, we repeat, is in no way creditable to the character of the Scottish Bench, or to the Minister responsible for the expenditure of the public money. And the fourth and last is a grant of one hundred pounds a year—" To Mrs. Moore, widow of Colonel Willoughby Moore, who recently lost his life in the Europa transport, in aid of the Military Pension which has been granted to her as the widow of a regimental officer." Here is nine hundred pounds of the twelve hundred already vanished, and the claims of the widows and children of those who have rendered undying honours to literature and art are as yet unrecognised in the distribution!

We have had, it is said, too much criticism on Mr. Macaulay's "History," and in some respects we are inclined to fall in with the remark It has not, however, been observed before that the opening paragraph of his "History" has too great a resemblance to the opening paragraph of Swift's " Four Last Year's of Queen Anne." Let our readers judge. Here is Macaulay :-

I purpose to write the History of England from the accession of King I mees II. down to a time which is within the memory of men still living. I shall recount the errors which, in a few months, aliena'ed a loyal gentry and priesthood from the House of Stuart. I shall trace the course of that revolution which terminated the leng struggle between our Sovereigns and their Parliaments, and bound up together the rights of the people and the title of the reigning dynasty. I shall relate how the new settlement was, during many troubled years, successfully defended against foreign and domestic enemies; how, under that settlement, the authority of law and the security of property were found to be compatible with a liberty of discussion and of individual action never before known; how, from the auspicious union of order and freedom, sprang a prosperity of which the annals of human affairs had furnished no example; how one country, from a state of ignominious vassalage, rapidly rose to the place of umpire among European Powers; how her opulence and her martial glory grew together; how, by wice and resolute good faith, was gradually established a public credit fruitful of marvels, &c.

I propose to give the public an account of the most important affairs at home, during the last session of Parliament, as well as of our negotiations of peace abroad—not only during that period, but some time before and since. I shall relate the chief matters transacted by both houses, in that session, and discover the designs carried on by the heads of a discontented party—not only against the Ministry, but, in some mannner, against the Crown itself. I likewise shall state the debts of the nation; show by what mismanagement, and to serve what purposes, they were at first contracted; by what negligence or corruption they have so prodigiously grown; and what methods," &c.

We are not, we are told, to mistake resemblances for thefts; but here the marks of imitation are too great to be accidental. Perhaps Swift's opening paragraph was ringing, unconsciously, in Mr. Macaulay's ears whilst he was framing and elaborating his own well-turned sentences

The London Mayoralty, which commenced so recently as Thursday last, will have, it is said, much to do that is is honourable with literature and art. Mr. Alderman Moon is a proper representative of Mr. Alderman Boydell. To both men art in this country has been much in-Who has not heard of the "Boydell Gallery"?--that noble work which gave an impulse to art in this country; and who that has seen those magnificent works, Roberts's "Egypt" and Roberts's "Nubia." will not look upon them with additional interest, when they reflect that such noble works would not have been produced at all in our time but by the public enterprise of the present Lord Mayor? the custom of old for poets-dramatic poets especially-to laugh at each successive Lord Mayor: indeed, the follies of each Mayor were too often only too provocative of laughter: but here we have a Lord Mayor whose sympathies are still with art; and whose public spirit and fine taste have been the means of extending so many enduring examples of what Dr. Waagen would call the treasures of art in Great Britain.

If the chief of the civic chairs of this country has gained (as it certainly has) an accession of importance in the person of Mr. Alderman Moon, we have to regret a civic eclipse this week in a really splendid annual—the late Mayor of Oxford, Mr. Spiers. Oxford, so long the seat of literature through its University, has only of late been represented in art. The Heads of Houses at Oxford have been lying too long indifferent to the demands of the age; and, odd to say (what our fore fathers would not have believed), the Town-council are stepping in to do for art what Vice-Chancellors and Boards of Delegates have too long neglected. Mr. Spiers, the late Mayor of Oxford, has, during his too brief reign, done much to redeem the too common and just complaint made by authors and artists to a corporate want of taste that is all but universal. He has brought around him, through his own liberality and good sense, seme exquisite specimens of the English school, enjoys them, and (shall we say it, better still) likes others to enjoy them.

Architects have been alive and yet at torture during the present week. Oxford is spending thirty thousand pounds on a Museum of Zoology and other for a suitable design, to be erected somewhere in the neighbourhood of Wadham College. Competition is in favour at Oxford; and our architects have replied rather willingly than ably to the advertisement of the University. The designs sent in-some three-and-thirty in numberwere opened on Monday last to the inspection of the public. They are, as might have been expected, of all kinds: some are Classic, some are Gothic, some are Crystal Palace creations, and some are after barbarian abominations. A few have a cemetery-like appearance. In short, everything has been attained in the designs but excellence. The names of the competitors are, course, unknown. Each exhibits by a motto, and all have worked Spes" and " Fortuna" to the very edge of death. In our cursory examination of them, it occurred to us too frequently that convenience had been sacrificed to porticoes and mere elevation. The first requirement in a building and of an architect is utility. The University of Oxford does not want "a work to wonder at," so much as it wants a receptacle for its curiosities. When a building is so adapted that it can receive what it is intended to receive, then decoration may follow, and then decoration is, indeed, welcome; but architects are too apt to think that the sum voted for a building is voted for the special purposes of architecture, and net of house room. It was easy to trace some of the architects, though anconymous. Thus, the three designs sent in with the same motio (and those three among the best), have a young Barry character about them that is unmistakeable.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS .- Rectories: The Rev. H. Braumont to Freshford, near Bath; the Rev. J. W. Ware to Ullingswick, with little Cowarne annexed, in the diocese of Hereford. Vicarages, The Rev. M. Hughes to Pentraeth, Anglesey; the Rev. R. Dawkins to Weston Zoylend, near Bridgewater; the Rev. J. A. Wallace to Welton, near Bath. Incumbencies: The Rev. Mr. M'Gill to Christ Church, St. George's East; the Rev. C. T. J. Blake to St. Martin of Coslany, Norwieh; the Rev. J. D. Elliott to the new parish of Hendford, near Yeovil; the Rev. W. Prince to Pishill, diocese of Oxford.

THE Rev. E. G. Parker, formerly British Chaplain at Bahia, the Rev. E. Freeman, and the Rev. G. B. Eade, have been appointed Assistant-Chaplains to the army in the East, under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

The French Academy has announced as the subject for its sarly prize for 1856, "The Origin of the Phonician Alphabet," The yearly prize for 1856, "The prize is two thousand francs.

The Hon, Edward Fitzclarence, brother of Lord Munster, has been gazetted to an Ensigncy in the 7th Fusi lers, and Sir Charles Pigot to

Baron de Paiva, the Portuguese Minister, had an audience of the French Emperor on Monday, and presented to his Majesty the Grand Cordon of the three United Orders of Christ, Aviz, and Saint James of

Mr. Macaulay has just returned from a lengthened tour in

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 1st SOMERSET MILITIA AT PLYMOUTH, BY THE COUNTESS POULETT.

AFTER forty years' peace we are again startled, in all directions, with A FTER forty years' peace we are again startled, in all directions, with imposing military spectacles. A few short months ago we little dreamt of our Militia Regiments having to undergo much beyond a mere muster, or a few weeks playing at soldiers. We now see them drilled, disciplined, moustached, well-armed and equipped, performing all the duties of our garrison towns, and not to be distinguished from our regular forces. In stirring times like these it is impossible to say what may be the fate of such a force, or where destiny may lead it before another year has passed away. The 1st Somerset Regiment has now been six months doing garrison duty in Plymouth, and its high state of discipline, the appearance, steadiness, and good conduct of the men, and the bearing of its gentlemanly set of officers, have gained the regard and admiration of the whole neighbourhood. The Presentation of Colours to such a regiment, a real embodied Militia Regiment, fairly moulded into serviceable soldiers, was naturally anticipated with great of Colours to such a regiment, a real embodied Militia Regiment, fairly moulded into serviceable soldiers, was naturally anticipated with great interest. On the 31st Oct., the day fixed for the great event, it rained as it can only rain in Plymouth. At eleven o'clock, however, the mist, that had enveloped the citadel, cleared away. The regiment, under the command of Lord Hinton, its Colonel, was drawn up on the Hoe, at twelve noon, and a finer body of men we never saw.

Shortly after the arrival of the 1st Somerset, a carriage containing Lady Poulett and party drove up, and the platform was soon occupied by the Countesses of Morley and Mount Edgecambe, Lady Adela Ibbetson, Admiral and Mrs. Eden, and the wives of a few officers of the 1st Somerset, namely, Mrs. Leckonby Phipps, Mrs. Quantock, Mrs. Surtees

Somereet, namely, Mrs. Leckonby Phipps, Mrs. Quantock, Mrs. Surtees Cock, Mrs. Malet, Mrs. Lanydon, and Mrs. Villiers. In consequence of the uncertainty of the weather, the arrival of the South Devon (who were to keep the ground) was somewhat delayed. The tunics and bright new helmets, a novel description of military dress, which has lately been adopted by the South Devon Militia, excited great atten-tion. The let Somerset adhere to the chaco and coates, and looked lately been adopted by the South Devon Militia, excited great attention. The 1st Somerset adhere to the chaco and coatee, and looked completely like one of the regular regiments, save in the silver lace on the officers. The arrangements on the field having been complete, order was given by the Colonel, Lord Hinton, to the 1st Samerset, to form three sides of a square, two deep, in front of the two centre companies, so that the right of the Grenadiers and left of the Light Company rested on a line running at the base of the raised platform. The ranks were opened, officers recovering swords and stepping to the front, mounted officers taking up their position facing the platform—the Colonel in the centre, the Lieut.-Colonel and Major on his right and left, and the Adjutant in rear of the Colonel. The Colours (procured from Messra, Mcore and Co., of St. James-street, London, and by whom the regiment has been entirely equipped) were then uncased, and placed on a drumhead on the platform by Sergeant-Major Perry. The two senior Ensigns of the regiment (Ensigns Warry and Henley) advanced to the platform, and placed themselves on the right and left of the Colours. The Rev. G. W. Lanymead, the Chaplain, then proceeded to consecrate the Colours; the officers and men taking off their caps until the prayers were concluded, and the mounted officers dismounting. The Bishop of Exeter, we understand, had been requested to officiate on the occasion: but, to the great disappointment of the regiment, he was compelled to refuse,

the great disappointment of the regiment, he was compelled to refuse, on account of increasing years and delicacy of health.

The Colours having been consecrated, the field officers remounted, the The Colours having been consecrated, the field officers remounted, the men replaced their caps, and were directed to shoulder arms. The Countess Poulett then presented the Colours to the two Ensigns, who received them kneeling on one knee; after which, her Ladyship advanced to the front of the platform; Ensign Warry, with the Queen's Colour, on her right; and Ensign Henley, with the Regimental Colour, on her left; the sergeant mejor, with drawn sword, in the rear; and her Ladyship made the following address to the Regiment:—

Ladyship made the following address to the Regiment:—

It has fallen to my lot this day to present new Colours to your regiment, and proud am I of the office which has devolved upon me. The tie which connects a regiment constituted as yours is, with its native county, must necessarily be of the strongest; more especially must I feel a deep interest in your welfare, commanded as you are by my own son. You are all Somerset men; you have lived more or less in intimacy with each other from childhood; born on the same soil with your officers; they, yeur natural protectors, are enrolled under the same banner. Soldiers of the let Somerset, it is impossible to say what the tide of events may bring about, and should these colours ever be unfurled in the battlefield, the men of Somerset, the men of the villages and hamlets which surround my native home, will, Idoubt not, serve our most gracious Queen and country as faithfully and as bravely as the heroes who have distinguished themselves so nobly on the heights of Alma (Cheers.) But I trust the blessings of peace may be restored, and that you, having done your duty as soldiers at the call of your country, will return to your English homes and firesides. Officers and soldiers of the let Somerset, accept at my hands these Colours presented to you by the ladies of the country of Somerset, and when you carry them in from of battle, the best prayers of your country woman and neighbour follow your steps.

The Queen's colour is the union, in common to all regiments.

The Queen's colour is the union, in common to all regiments. The other colour has a black ground, in keeping with the facings of the 1st Somersetshire, which are black; it bears the union in the corner; in the centre is a circular wreath of the three emblems of England, Scotland, and Ireland—the roce, the thistic, and the shamrock, surmounted by a crown. Within the circle are inscribed the words "First Somersetshire Militia;" and beneath was the motto, "Defendemus," worked on a scroll.

worked on a scroll.

The accompanying Sketch of the ceremony has been taken from a window of the Esplanade, at the time of the Presentation of the Colours; with the Plymouth Citadel, Sound, and Hoe.

The Ensigns, with the Colours, having placed themselves in front of the Grenadier Company, and the regiment having been directed to "shoulder" and "order "arms, Lord Hinton, in an appropriate speech, returned thanks, in the name of the regiment, to Lady Poulett and the returned thanks, in the name of the regiment, to Lady Poulett and the ladies of Somerset for their magnificent present. Three cheers were then given. The regiment (with the exception of the Grenadiers and Colours, which remained steady) was then thrown back into line, and again opened ranks. The Colours were then "trooped;" after which the regiment marched past, in slow and quick time, and performed several evolutions: finally, they again formed line, opened ranks, and presented arms to Major-General Eden, who has recently been appointed to the command of the Western District, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith, removed to the Northern District. After an address by General Eden, the troops, headed by the band, marched of the

The establishment of the 1st Somerset Militia, when at its full complement, consists of a thousand men with ten companies. The regiment, we hear, having been called upon, in the spring, to furnish about 650 men, with a proportion of officers, for permanent duty, was formed into six companies, each one hundred strong; and the remainder of the officers and men were placed in the disembodied list.

As isted by the liberality of Lord Hinton, the commanding officer of the regiment, on this occasion, the Sergeants of the Regiment, who have a capital mess, were provided with an excellent dinner. Neither were the men forgotten; by contributions from the Captains of companies, as well as from their Colonel, they, too, fared sumptuously. A brilliant ball was given by the officers in the evening, at the Consert-rooms, St. George's Hall, Stonehouse, to which eight hundred invitations were issued.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

Mr. Alderman Moon, the new Lord Mayor of London, is one of those to whom the citizens of London have paid honour with remarkable propriety; for, in every sense of the word, he is one of themselves—a citizen by his birth, his parentage, his education, his commercial enterprises, and his official occupations. Alderman Francis Graham Moon was born in London, in the year 1796, of old city descent. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there existed in London a class of gold and silversmiths, whose mode of business differed greatly from that of our modern jeweller. In those days the precious metals were for the few, not for the many; and those who, like Messrs. Rundell and Bridges, stored their gems in lockers, and their plate in chests with iron clasps, and only exhibited their stock to a well-known purchaser, would have wondered not a little at the temerity with which the modern silversmith displays his rich and varied store to all the world, with no other protection than a thin glass plate. This class of tradesmen has gone out; but, for upwards of a century before the new Lord Mayor was born, his forefathers had carried on their goldsmith's trade in Holborn, on the good old-fashioned principle. His father died when he was very young; and, as he left no large inheritance, it became necessary to send forth the son to seek his own good fortune. His mother selected for him a trade with which the name of Moon will very long be associated. She placed him in the establishment of a Mr. Tugwell, then carrying on business in Threadneedle-street, who, it may be observed, was brought up by Sir William Domville, a well-known Alderman of London at the commencement of the present century. It was a coincidence not unworthy observation, that Sir William Domville was Master of the Stationers' Company at the time young Moon was apprenticed; so that he was bound to his business, his company, and his city, by the very man he was destined to succeed in his trade, in his master-ship, in the aldermanic gown, a

ship, in the aldermanic gown, and utilitately in the civic chair of London.

Francis Moon, the young apprentice, was an orphan. It might be said that he was friendless; but that, in London, desert and enterprise never stand long in need of friends. Those who had business with Mr. Tugwell, soon discovered that the readless and best mode of transacting their business is his establishment was with his active intelligent. in his establishment was with his active, intelligent, and agreeable assistant. When, at length, the master retired from business, the enterprise of that assistant determined him to succeed to it.

determined him to succeed to it.

A young man of twenty, with but small acquired fortune, must be endowed with no ordinary amount of emulation, courage, and self-confidence, who seeks to succeed an old-established master. But if Francis Graham Moon possessed self-confidence, he had acquired also that which is still more important, the confidence of others. To men endowed with penetration and liberslity, Mr. Moon had recommended himself; and when the opportunity offered, they came forward to help him place his foot on the first round of that ladder which led to his fortune and his fame.

Rame.

Once placed in business for himself, Mr. Moon's enterprise and talent secured success. He opened up new fields of adventure, and gradually engaged himself in works of the highest consequence. About 1815, a great firm of book and print publishers, Messrs. Hurst, Robinson, and Co., of Cheapside and Pall 'Mall, failed in business. Their valuable stock was offered for sale, and Mr. Moon saw an advantage in purchasing from it to the extent of very many thousand pounds. His purchases had proceeded to a large amount, when an offer was made to him by some of the coadjutors of that firm, to take the whole upon conditions which rendered his house, in point of fact, the successors of Messrs. Hurst and Robinson. Mr. Moon consented to this purchase, and became, in consequence of this junction, the chief and responsible partner of, perhaps, the largest print



THE RIGHT HON. FRANCIS GRAHAM MOON, LORD MAYOR.

publishing establishment in the world; connecting himself, it should be mentioned, by another tie with the City of London, for Messrs. Hurst and Robinson were the immediate successors in business of Mr. Alderman Boydell; whose whole trade thus passed into the hands of Mr. Moon.

Thus placed at the head of a great firm, Mr. Moon had pre-eminent opportunities of distinguishing himself as a patron of Art and its disciples. To the manner in which he has used those opportunities, the world of Art, and the public at large, have borne ample and gratifying testimony. It may be said, without any exaggeration, that no man of business ever paid larger sums to artists, or ever gave the world more fayourable opportunities of doing, homage to those distinguished men. And whilst Mr. Moon gleaned, in the field they cultivated, his share of the fame and profit con-

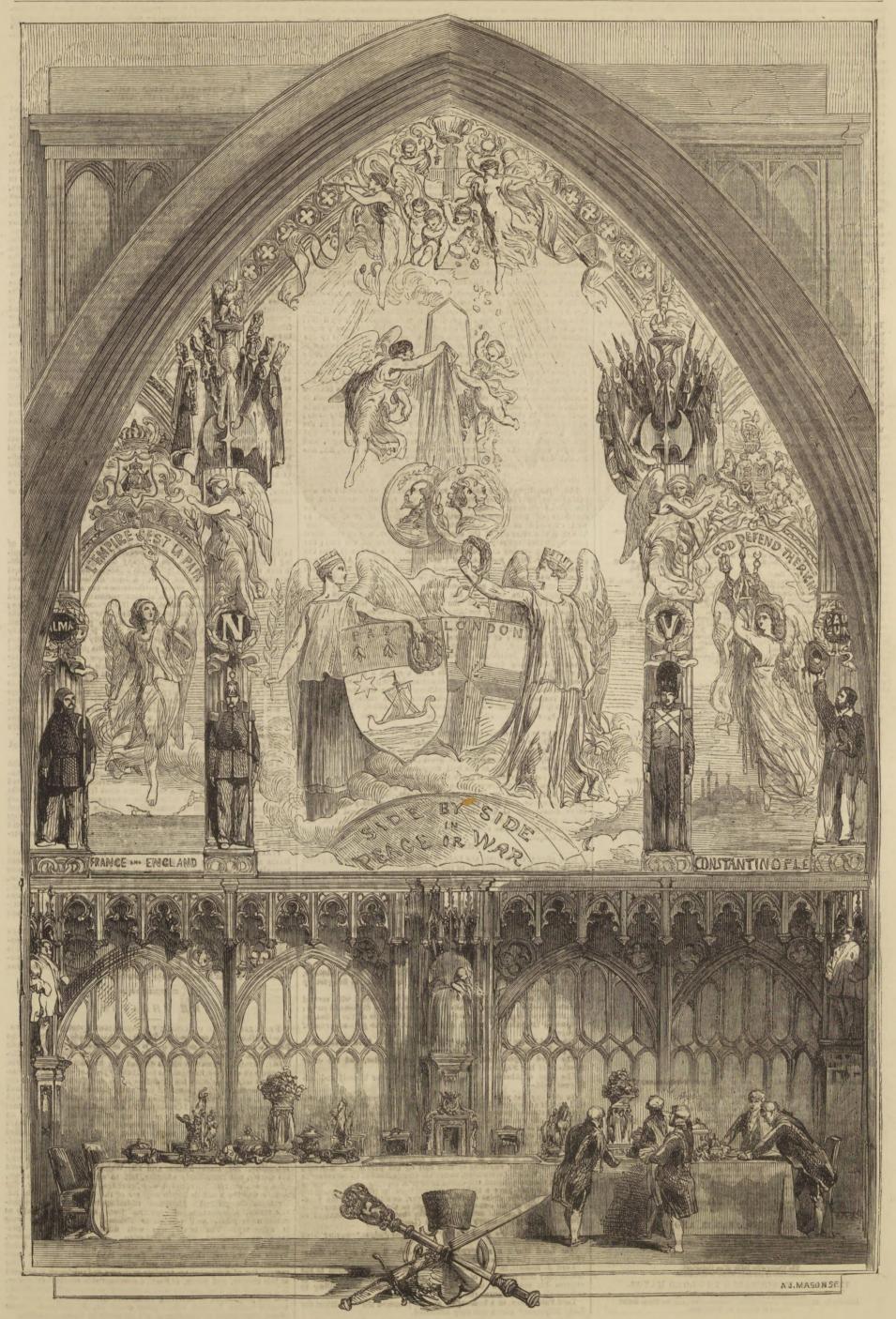
nected with their works, it is not a little to his honour nected with their works, it is not a little to his honour to be able to record that, from the commencement or his career to this hour, his nearest and dearest personal friends have been the most eminent artists or the empire; that, at the special request of the executors, he followed Lawrence to his tomb in St. Paul's, "as his private friend;" that he lived on terms of the warmest friendship with Wilkie; and that, on the day of his inauguration as Lord Mayor of London, he was supported, at his dinner-table, not only by his brother Aldermen and fellow-citizens, but by such men as Stanfield, Leslie, Maclise, and Roberts—worthy representatives of the artists of our age.

London, he was supported, at his dimertable, not only by his brother Aldermen and follow-citizens, before the more as Stanfield, feelie, Maciliae, and Roberts—worthy representatives of the actina of our age.

But, whilst recording the private friendships of the subject of this memoir, due mention must be made of the many process of estence in which he has been held by the highest personages in the realm. Mr. Moon has enjoyed the rare and distinguished hohour of being recognised and treated with personal favour by three successive Sovereigns. King George IV. entrusted to him, at Sir Thomas Lawrence's suggested to the first the subjects of the many processive Sovereigns. Recognizing the personal favour by three successive Sovereigns. Recognizing the personal favour by three successive Sovereigns. Recognizing the subjects of the first subjects of the first subjects. The subjects of the first subjects of the first subjects of the first subjects. The subjects of the first subjects of the first subjects of the first subjects. The subjects of the first subjects is subjects. The subject is subject to the first subjects of the first subjects. The subject is subject to the first subject subjects of the first subjects. The subject is subject to the first subject subjects of the first subject subjects. The subject subjects is subjects. The subject subject subjects is subject to the first subject subjects. The subject subject subjects is subject to the first subject subjects. The subject subject subjects is subject to the subject subject subjects subject subjects. The subject subject subjects subjects to the subject subject subject subjects subjects. The subject subject subject subjects subject subject



PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE FIRST SOMERSET MILITIA, BY THE COUNTESS POULETT .- (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



ALLEGORICAL PICTURE, BY ABSOLON AND FENTON, PAINTED FOR THE INAUGURATION DINNER OF THE LORD MAYOR, IN THE GUILDHALL, NOV. 9, 1854.

fellow citizens. In addition to his civic honours, Mr. Moon is also a magistrate for Mestminster, and for the county of Middlesex; and this year, it will come to his turn to serve the office of Master of both the Livery Companies with which he is associated—the Stationers and Toylors.

Loriners.

A few years back, seeing the possibility of his election to the highest civic honours, and feeling that the citizens of London would, in each case, have a claim to his undivided time and attention, Mr. Moon felt it to be his duty to retire (though at an early period of life) from active 1 usiness occupations. Although no longer a commercial man in the City, Mr. Moon continues, however, to be associated with it by the ties of property, having acquired one of the most valuable freehold and leasehold possessions in all London—that fine pile of building which stands to the North of our Royal Exchange, and in which so large a share of the business of the greatest business city of the world is every day transacted.

share of the business of the greatest business city of the world is every day transacted.

The new Lord Mayor undertakes, as he cannot but feel, a year of metropolitan administration, which promises to be pregnant with events. Those everts "may be for weal or they may be for wee;" but, in either case, the man who has triumphed as Mr. Moon has done over every early difficulty, and who has received from his fellow-citizens at large so many and such remarkable testimonies of their esteem, may be assuredly regarded as one who will well furfit the dates of the time, however trying, or in whatsoever direction the Fates may guide them.

The Lord Mayor has appointed his son, the Rev. Edward Graham Moon, M.A., as his Chaplain; and R. N. Philipps, Esq., B.C.L., and one of her Msjeety's D puty-Lieutenants of London, to be his hon. private secretary, during the Mayoralty.

On Wednesday the Lord Mayor, the Lord Mayor elect, Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Recorder, Town Clerk, and chief officers of the Corporation assembled in the Court of Aldermen, and after forming a procession, proceeded to the Guidhall, where, at a Court of Common Hall, the Lord Mayor elect was sworn into the office to which he had been elected. The usual formalities having been gone through, the Court broke up.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

The last of the old City pageants, Lord Mayor's Show, was celebrated with artistic magnificence, on Thur day, the memorable Ninth of November. The weather was unusually bright and fine. At an early hour, thousands of persons repaired to the bridges, and the banks of the Thames, from which a glimpse of the City barges, as they made their way to Westminster, could be obtained. The land route was, as usual, well occupied; but the chief point of attraction was his Lordship's own Ward (Portoken), in which visitors were accommodated with sittings, specially erected for the occasion. Against one side of the church of St. Botolph, Aldgate, many rows of seats were placed, the occupants consisting chiefly of his Lordship's constituents.

At eleven o'clock the procession was formed in the Guildhall-yard, from which it moved according to the following arrangement:—

contiating chiefly of his Lordship's constituents.

At eleven o'clock the procession was formed in the Guildhall-yard, from which it moved according to the following arrangement:

Police Constables to clear the way.

Drums and Fries.

The Boys belonging to the following arrangement:

Band of the Keyai Marine Society, with Banners.

Sity Marchin's Maco.

Banner of the Reyai Marine Society.

The Boys of the Reyai Marine Society.

The Boys of the Reyai Marine Society.

The Boys of the Reyai Marine Society.

Banner of the Consensate and Coach Barnewankers.

Banner of the Coachemakers.

Banner of the Arman Alamon.

Banner of the Arman of Reyai Marine Society.

Banner of the Arman of Lamene, Feq.

Banner of the Arman of Alexander V.

Banner of the Arman of Alexander V.

Banner of the Arman of Alexander V.

Banner of A. A. Croll, Eaq., ex-Sheriff.

Banner of the Marquiso of Downshire.

Banner of the Sorteness.

Banner of the Sorteness.

Banner of the Cutters.

Bann

A SHIP, DRESSED AND MANNED,

A SHIP, DRESSED AND MANNED,
Drawn by Eight Horses.
The Under City Marshal, on Horseback.
The Lord Mayor's Beadle
The Lord Mayor's Beadle
The Bange emester, on his State Dress.
The Bange of the Lord Mayorian Barge.
The Sange of the Lord Mayorian Barge.
The Transplat Assistant Water Bailing.
The Watermen, with Colours.
A Grand Military Band.
The Stee if 's Chap alms.
The two Under-Saniffs.
The Wolfer of the Colours.
The Kemembraneer.
The Remembraneer.
The Remembraneer.
The Compt of er.
The Recomdary.
The three Common Berjeants. The Secondary.

The three Common Serjeants.

The Judge of the Sheriffs' Courts.

The Common Serjeant.

The Town Clark.

The Chamberlain.
Three Trumpeters.
Three Esquires on Herseback, in full Armour, bearing the Banners of their Knights.

Three Esquires on Herseback, in full Armour, bearing the Banners of their Knights.

THREE KNIGHTS,

Mounted on Chargers armed cap-à-pie,

Mr. Sheriff Crosley, in his State Charlot,

Three Trompeters

Three Esquires on Horseback, in full Armour, bearing the Banners of their Knights.

THREE KNIGHTS,

Mounted on Chargers, armed cap-à-pie.

Mr. Sheriff Muggeridge's Banner.

Mr. Sheriff Muggeridge's Banner.

Three Trumpeters

Three Esquires on Horseback, in full Armour, bearing the Banners of their Knights.

Three Esquires on Horseback, in full Armour, bearing the Banners of their Knights.

Three Esquires on Horseback, in full Armour, bearing the Banners of their Knights.

THREE KNIGHTS,

Mounted on Chargets, armed cap-à-pie.

Three Trumpeters.

Three Esquires on Horseback, in full Armour, bearing the Banner of their Knights.

TMREE KNIGHTS,

Mounted on Chargers, armed cap-à-pie.

Two Guns of the Royal Horse Artillery, with Artillerymen and Horses,

Three Trumpeters.

A Guard of Honour.

FLAGS OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND TURKEY,

Borne by Guards of Honour.

The Lady Mayoress, in her State Carriage Joined the Procession on its return from Westminster.

The Lord Mayor's Servant's in State Liveries.

T e Band of the Life Guards, mounted.

The Upper City Marnhal on Horseback.

Gentlemen of the Lord Mayor's Household.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR.

In his State Carriage, drawn by Six Horses, Attended by the Chapiain, Sword Searer, Common Crier, and the Water Balliff. Guard of Honour on Horseback.

The ship noticed in the foregoing order of procession was a great object of attraction, and drew forth most enthusiastic bursts of applause at every stage of its progress along the line.

On leaving the Guldball, the procession passed along King-street, through Princes-street, Cornhill, Bishopsgate-street, Houndsditch, Minories, John-street, Crutched Friars. Mark-lane, Tower-street, East-cheap, Cannon-street, St. Paul's-churchyard, Ludgate-street, New Bridgestreet, to Blackfriars-bridge, where his Lordship and his party took water. At a few minutes before two o'clock, the procession arrived at Wes minster-bridge, and received a salute from the guns at the wharf of Mr. Searle, the City Bargemester. The civic barge drew up at the east end of the Royal Palsce of Westminster, when the Lord Mayor and the civic authorities proceeded in state to the Court of Exchequer, and took up their positions at the bar. They were received by Lord Chief Baron Pellock, Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Baron Alderson, and Mr. Baron Martin. To these learned Barons the Recorder, in a brief address, formally presented the new Lord Mayor of London.

The Lord Chief Baron expressed his entire satisfaction with the choice of the Livery in the appointment of their Chief Magistrate, and the Lord Mayor took the usual caths.

The Recorder in the name of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, invited

The Recorder in the name of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, invited their Lordships to the banquet to be given in the evening in the Guildhall; to which the Lord Chief Baron replied that some of the Judges would

attend.

A similar ceremony having been gone through at the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, the Lord Mayor and his suite re-embarked abourd the City barge, and on their arrival at Blackfriars-bridge rejoined the procession. At this point the Lady Mayoress, in her state carriage, also joined. Thus reformed, the procession moved along New Bridgestreet, where it received as additions her Majesty's Ministers, the Ambass adors, the Judges, members of both Houses of Parliament, and other persons of distinction who had received invitations to the banquet.

persons of distinction who had received invitations to the banquet.

The Lord Mayor's Dress Carriage, built by Messrs. Peters and Sons, of Park-street, is a;" state coach," finished with the same cars as the Court carriages of the nobility; and the details of its form and embellishment are characterised by good taste, with peculiarly high finish; such as might be expected from one who through life has been a warm patron of art. The heraldic work is executed upon the panels by one of the best artists, and the distribution of the several devices is successful. The exterior, in colouring is after the style of the Speaker's state coach; and the interior is of white corded silk, of the best manufacture. The panels, underpart, and wheels are painted deep corbeau, and enriched with gilt beads and mouldings. The upper parts of the body has a burnish d cornice, and each corner of the body supports a massive circular lamp, of novel design; the upper part or crown of each is finished with chasings, and bears the cap of liberty, richly wrought in metal. On the chief panel of the doors are emblazoned the City arms; and on the other panel, the srms of the City companies, to which the Lord Mayor belongs; namely the "Lorimers" and "Stationers." The hammercloth is scarlet cloth, triumed with white silk fringes, and lacings; and on the panels are his Lordships badges of crest, &c., embroidered in gold. The state harness is richly chased.

THE GUILDHALL.

THE GUILDHALL.

The Great Banqueting-hall has rarely presented so splendid an appearance as on Thursday evening. It was specially decorated for the great occasion; and there was an appropriateness in the character of the decorations which has seldom, if ever, been so well executed as for the present mayoralty inauguration feast. The mest characteristic of the decorations, however, was an allegorical painting, which entirely filled the great east window of the hall; the Gothic screen serving as a base to the picture. The design is from the pencil of Mr. David Roberts, R.A.; and painted by John Absolon and Frederick Fenton. The two principal cites of England and France (Lendon and Paris) are represented by two female figures, each wearing a mural crown, and accompanied by emblems: both have drawn the sword in the cause of the oppressed; and they hold forth the laurel crown to reward the victor. In the left-hand compartment is Peace bearing her olive-branch over France and England; and in the right-hand compartment is Victory bearing the banners of England, France, and Turkey, over Constantinople. Above is Fame, recording the names of those who have fallen in the defence of the liberty of mankind. In the mid-centre is an obelisk, with medallic portraits of the Sovereigns of France and England; and above are cherubs scattering flowers, and other figures grouped beneath and around the City arms. The whole is seen through a richly-decorated Gothic screen, emblazoned with armorial bearings. The centre is gusrded by an English and French soldier; and the side compartments with a Turkish soldier and a British sailor. The entire picture was admirably lighted, and had a rich and gorgeous effect. Beneath the central figures are inscribed the words "Side By Side in Peace on War."

We have engraved this magnificent picture.

We have engraved this magnificent picture.

We have engraved this magnificent picture.

In the Court of Aldermen's superb obamber were two clever pictures of the "Embarkation of the Allies at Varna," and the "French before Sebastopol," by the painters of the great picture, Absolon and Fenton The other decorations of the hall consist of screenwork in the Gothic style, the panels in relief in the centre compartments being decorated with medallions of flowers most beautifully painted, classic female figures being placed on either side the whole, forming a coup d'œil of great splendour, and an appropriate adjunct to the mititary trophies and other decorations around the Hall, the taste and elegance of which reflect great credit upon the artist. The whole of the decoration, except the picture in the east window, were designed and executed by Joseph Sioper. Joseph Sloper.

THE BANQUET.

Scon after seven o'clock, the Lord Mayor and his distinguished guests

The healths of her Majesty, Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family, having been given and loyally responded to,

The Lord Mayor proposed the "Armies of England, France, and Turkey," coupling with it the name of Lord Hardinge (Loud and repeated cheering).

Lord Hardinge, in responding to the toast, enlogised the conduct of the English and French troops in the Crimea, and bore testimony to the bravery and skill which they had exhibited at Alma and at

Sebastopol.

"Prosperity to the City of London," having been honoured,
The Lord Mayor next proposed the "Health of the French Minister,
and of the other Foreign Ministers who have honoured the banquet by

their presence"

Count Walewski (the French Minister, who was greeted with several rounds of cheers), returned thanks in the name of the diplomatic corps; and, after referring to the bravery and achievements of the Allies, he designated the union of France and England as the greatest event of

the age.

The Lord Mayor then proposed "The Health of the Lord Chancellor," who briefly responded to the toast.

The Lord Mayor next gave the "Prime Minister, and the other Members of her Majesty's Government."

The Earl of Aberdeen, after returning thanks for himself and colleagues, said-

leagues, said—

On this day last year, when I had the honour of being present in this hall, and of addressing those who were then assembled, we still continued to enjoy a state of peace. It is true that our prospect was then threatening, but a war was not imminent; and, as the policy of her Majesty's Government was a policy of peace, I declared that no efforts should be wanting on our part to endeavour to preserve peace (Loud cheers). I think it not improbable that many of those who have been most eager for war are, perhaps, most easily discouraged by those vicissitudes to which a state of warfare is proverbially liable; but I trust you will never find anything of that sort on the part of her Majesty's Ministers. We are determined, under all circumstances, to persevere in the endeavour to perform our duties in such a manner as our Sovereign and our country have a right to expect from us (Cheers.) Keeping steadily in view the great objects of the war, and looking to the paramount interests of this country—acting, too, in the strictest concert with our great Ally—I cannot entertain a doubt that we shall be enabled to bring this contest to a happy termination (Loud cheers.)

"The Health of the Lord Mayor," and "The Judges," having been

"The Health of the Lord Mayor," and "The Judges," having been Siven and responded to,

The Lord Mayor next proposed "Lord John Russell and the House
of Commons. (Loud cheers.)

Lord J. Russell, in acknowledging the toast, briefly referred to the late inquiry into the state of the Corporation, and was understood to express his conviction that they were quite ready and willing to remove all existing abuses (Cheers).

Lord Palmerston, in a humonrous speech, proposed the "Health of the Lady Mayoress," which was duly honoured.

The "Bar of England," "Alderman Finnis and the Court of Aldermen," and "Mr. Masterman and the other Representative; of the City of London," were also given; and the dinner party soon of crards broke up—a considerable portion of the company repairing to the ball-1com, where dancing was kept up to a late hour.

LITERATURE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1855. London: 198, Strand.

London: 198, Strand.

The annual growth of Almanacks has begun to put forth its leaves and blossoms, and to solicit the attention of the book buying and book-reading public. Foremost among them is that established favourite the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK. As an illustrated periodical, its illustrations first demand the notice of the oritic. Like its multitudinous readers, it is affected by the war fever, and has, for the first time, borrowed a portion of its embellishments from the mititary and naval history of Great Britain. There is, we believe a volume in existence entitled the "Calendar of Victory," in which it is shown that every day in the year is the anniversary of some victory, either by land or by sea, achieved by the arms of the British people. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1855 shows very opportunely that every month of the twelve may boat of some great in ident and anniversary connected with English history, and presents its readers with a spirited illustration for each, from the facile and graceful pencil of Mr. George 'thomas. Corunna, Cape St. Vincent. Bad.joz. St. Jean d'Acre, Ushart, the Nile, Assaye, Tralalgar, Ferozeshah, are some of the subjects which have been chosen; and the pictorial treatment of which will serve to refresh the popular memory in these stirring times, upon the warlike deeds of our and stors, and stimulate, it is not improbable, the martial ardour of the people in the present war. The illustrations of the natural history of the month are novel in design and treatment; while, to gratify the tastes of those who expect to be amused even in an Almanack, is presented a reries of papers on the characterictics, the fectivities, and manners and customs of the people at each period of the year from the pen of Mrs. A. A. Watte, which comic illustrations by Hine. But the real value of the Almanack does not consist in these light and sketchy matters—but in the solid astronomical and meteorological information communicated by Mr. Glaisher; and in a vast assemblage of useful facts The annual growth of Almanacks has begun to put forth its leaves and

MUSIC.

MUSIC.

Manchester maintains its long-established reputation of being, after the metropolis, the most musical town in England. Excepting London, no other town has so many distinguished resident professors, so many wealthy and influential amateurs, and so many musical entertainments of a superior class. A new Music-hall has just been opened for concerts and other performances on a great scale, and sufficient for the accommadation of 4000 persons, with an ochestra capable of holding 100 performers. The Hall is exceedingly handsome; and, in its interior, as well as approaches, every attention has been paid to the comfort and convenience of the public. The musical capabilities of the "Philharmonic Hall," as it is called, have already been tested by several performances, particularly those of the London Glee and Madrigal Union, whose present tour in the provinces is attended with great success.—The operatic performances at the Manchester Theatre-Royal continue to be carried "on with spirit, notwithstanding difficulties and disappointments arising from indisposition of performers, particularly Madame Caradori and Herr Reichart. Madame Rudersdorffhas made a great impression by her performance of the character of Vaclentine in the "Huguenots," which the Manchester papers concur in describing as being equally remarkable for dramatic and vocal power. "Semiramide" has been performed, says a Manchester paper, "for the first time in Manchester these three-and-twenty years;" and Madame Caradori's personation of the heroine has produced a great effect on the public.

MEYERBEER, already a very wealthy man, has just succeeded to an instrument of three millions of frames or \$120,000 stelling.

in Manchester these three-and-twenty years;" and Madame Caradori's personation of the heroine has produced a great effect on the public.

MEYEBBER, already a very wealthy man, has just succeeded to an inheritance of three millions of france, or £120,000 scerling.

The erratic Sophie Cruvelli has returned to her post at the Paris Opera. "It was," says the Patrie, "in consequence of an unfortunate misunderstanding that Mdlle. Cruvelli's absence prevented the performance at the Opera some time since from taking place—the person requested by her to inform the management of her departure having neglected to fulfil the commission. Mdlle. Cruvelli, frightened at the serious consequences, has not hitherto desired to re-appear before the public. Feeling now, how much her prolonged absence would aggravate her involuntary fault, she has requested and obtained permassion to resume her duties at the Opera forthwith."

ITALIAN OPERA IN SOUTH AMERICA.—Whilst Grisi and Mario are enchanting the North American amateurs, the Mexican journ als boast that they have stars of the first magnitude in Madame Fiorentini (formerly of Her Majesty's Theatre), Signora Steffanone, Signor Salvi, the tenor; Signor Rovere, the basso; and Signor Marini, the basso (late of the Boyal Italian Opera, Covent-garden). Madame Fiorentini was creating prodigious excitement in Norma, and in Donizett's "Roberto Devereux," "Maria di Rohan," and "Beitsario," and Ricci's "Clara di Rovemberg."

LETTERS from New York, dated October 20th, mention the arrival of Mr. W. Vincent Wallace in that city. Serious apprehensions were entertained by his friends that he was on board the Arctic when that vessel was lost. His opera of "Maritana" was performed for the first time in America on the 18th ult. Miss Louisa Pyne is said to be a great favourite of the Americans.

THE THEATRES.

Princess's.—An exceedingly magnificent spectacle was produced at this theatre on Monday. The drama has already appeared on the Parisian stage; and the subject of it is well calculated to excite patriotic enthusiasm. The fortunes of "Schamyl, the Warrior Prophet" of Circassis, form the argument, which is divided into three acts and eight scenes, including an epilogue, in which the hero, twenty years after the main transaction, is seen to welcome the English French, and Turkish forces to the action, is seen to welcome the English, French, and Turkish forces to the action, is seen to welcome the English, Freuch, and Turkish forces to the Circassian shores. The scenery is brilliantly painted by Mr. Grieve and his assistants, and exhibits the peculiar characteristics of landscape and atmosphere in Georgia and Circassia. To distinguish one of these scenes for special commendation, where all are so beautiful, would be an injustice to individual artists. In regard to the acting, too much praise cannot be rendered to Mr. Ryder, for the manly and dignified bearing with which he sustained the part of Schamyl—a part, indeed, that pervades and sustains the entire drama. The blended benevolence and fortitude of his aspect and axion commanded universal sympathy. Mr. David Fisher and Mr. Walter Lacy had two coming volence and fortitude of his aspect and action commanded universal sympathy. Mr. David Fisher and Mr. Walter Lacy had two comic characters, not remarkably effective, but to which they, nevertheless, gave great expression, mingled with, perhaps, too much vivacity. The former was the weak and vain nephew of the Governor, and the latter a travelling English physician. of indisputable valour and eccentric tastes, who changes his costume from European to Asiatic as occasion requires, and substitutes Schamyl whenever the ruse is necessary. The house was well filled, and the new spectacle was received with approbation. We must not, however, conclude this notice without a word of praise to Mr. Oscar Byrne for the very characteristic dances introduced; and, in particular, to the Circassian ballet with which the piece concludes. The system, too, of composing appropriate overtures and entr'-actes is adopted at this theatre, and forms, of itself, a commendable charm. Of course, in a piece of this kind, considerable machinery is necessarily introduced; and the phenomena of tumbling rocks and disrupted dykes were adand the phenomena of tumbling rocks and disrupted dykes were admirably treated by, and reflect great credit on, Mr. Hodsdon. These effects, appropriate to melodrama, will no doubt be found attractive.

EPITOME OF NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has appointed Sir W. Gibson Craig, Bart., a memter of the Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland, in the place of Mr. William Murray, of Henderland, deceased.

Negotiations for a Customs Union between Spain and Portugal have far advanced, and a bill on the subject is to be presented to the

Cortes.

Several French and English officers who distinguished themselves at Alma will receive the decoration of the Medidie; and for the toldiers the Sultan has ordered a medal to be etruck, on which the flags of France, England, and Turkey are to be displayed together.

Viscount Ingestre, who has been for some time past in bad health, has resigned his commission in the 1st Life Guards.

The grave of Edgar A. Poe, says Norton's Gazette, in an obscure corner of the Potter's Field in Baltimore, has not even a stone to mark the resting-place of the deceased poet.

The Incorporated Law Society have memorialised the Lord Chancellor in favour of an early termination of the Equity sittings on Saturdays. They think it desirable that the Courts should on that day live at one o'clock.

The Hon. Colonel Phipps's eldest son, the youthful Mr. Charles.

The Hon. Colonel Phipps's eldest son, the youthful Mr. Charles Phipps, now one of the pages of honour to the Queen, will shortly obtain his commission in the Guards, without purchase.

The Vice-Consul of England, at Wisby, has received orders from his Government, to form in that port a depôt of 10,000 tons of coals for the English fleet in the Baltic.

The product of the silver mines at Mexico for the year 1850, or

The product of the silver mines at Mexico for the year 1850 exceeded that of the rest of the world by 1,000,000 dollars, the total yield being 33,000,000 dollars.

being 33,000,000 dollars.

Mr. Troll pe, son of the well-known novelist, and who for so many years was connected with the Post-office department in Cork, has been appointed surveyor of Bellast Post-office district.

During the last few days considerable purchases of cloth list have been made by the French Government. It is to be sent to the principal prisons to be made into socks for the army of the East.

The Right Rev. Dr. Newman, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Philadelphia, has arrived in Paris on his way to Rome.

A destructive fire occurred at Baltimore on the 20th ult. The area of the fire covered two entire squares. The entire loss is estimated at nearly 200,000 dollars.

Her Majesty has been pleased to transmit to the Baron de Verger of the covered that the state of the Baron de Verger of the covered that the covered to transmit to the Baron de Verger of the covered that the covered to transmit to the Baron de Verger of the covered that the covered to transmit to the Baron de Verger of the covered to the

area of the fire covered two entire squares. The entire loss is estimated at nearly 200,000 dollars.

Her Majesty has been pleased to transmit to the Baron de Verdère, Captain in the Imperial Regiment of Guides, the sum of 100 guineas for the band, as a mark of Royal satisfaction at their brilliant performance at Windsor.

Twenty-four Sisters of Charity have just taken their departure in the Lycurgue from Marseilles, for Alexandria.

At the time of taking the last Census, there were in U. per Canads, aged 100 and over, 14 males and 19 females. The oldest was Ceptain Jam, an Indian residing in Alawick, whose age is stated at 120: and his wife, also then living, had attained the age of 100.

The Grand Jury of Richland District, South Carolina, among its presentments, has recommended the re-opening of the African slave-trade! They set forth its supposed advantages, and even necessity, to the South, and justify its humanity and morality!

The Count de Morny has at length consented to accept the place of President of the French Legislative Corps. He is to have a seat in the Cabinet, without a portfolio.

One of the operatic novelties of the season at St. Petersburg will, it is said, be a work from the pen of a national composer—Alexander Lwolf. The subject is founded on an episode of the war of 1812.

A letter from New York states that the District Attorney of the United States will cause a large number of the crew of the Arctic to be brought to itial, under an indictment for mutiny.

General Stewart, one of the party injured by a recent coach-secident at Dunkeld, expired on Saturday morning. He was a General in the Austrian service, and claimed to be a lineal descendant of Prince Charles Edward Stuart.

"The Memoirs and Letters of Sydney Smyth" are at last ready to go to press. They have been edited by his aaughter, in conjunction with Mr. Austin. The beach for some analyzer in the sate of the conjunction with Mr. Austin. The beach for some analyzers.

Charles Edward Stuart.

"The Memoirs and Letters of Sydnoy Smyth" are at last ready to go to press. They have been edited by his caughter, in conjunction with Mrs. Austin. The book, for some unknown reason, lis to be printed for "private circulation only."

Cardinal Stercks, Archbishop of Malines; Dr. Dixon, R.C. Archbishop of Armagh; and Dr. Cullen, R.C. Archbishop of Dablin, arrived at Rome on the 25th ult.

On the 21st ult., the colossal statue of Birgher Jarl (Earl Dirger, "Jarl" pronounced "Yarl"), the Lord Protestor of Sweden in the middle of the thirteenth century, the Alfred of that country, and the greatest chief it has ever had, was inaugurated at Stockholm.

A new diving-bell, the invention of Don Antonio Tarsia, one of the engineers of the Neapolitan navy, was tried at Naples on the 18th ult. It remained three hours under water at a depth of fifty feet, with three nen inside, who regaled themselves with a breakfast during that time.

An Imperial decree promotes to the rank of Commander in the Legion of Honouri General Kalergis, Minister of War in the Cabinet of the King of Greece.

Among the passengers between Malta and Gibraltar by the Candia, which carried the Indian Mail, was Mr. Smith O'Briea, from Australia via Madras. He was a first-class passenger, and entered into familiar conversation with those on board on every topic except politiss He looked careworn. He was obliged to leave the Candia at Gibraltar, as he is prohibited, by the terms of his pardon, from visiting the United Kingdom.

A large number of persons have died from cating oysters in

A large number of persons have died from eating oysters in

A large number of persons have died from eating oysters in New York, and among them several eminent citizens. The oysters that produced such fatal results were from Chesapeane Bay, where it is said the bivalves are affected with a strange and poisonous disease.

The Emperor Napoleon has informed the widow of Sub-Intendant Leblanc, who was killed in the battle of the Alma, near the person of Prince Napoleon, that she need be under no apprehension for the future, his Majesty engaging to provide for her.

The late Mrs. Wilson, of Eaton-square, London, has left the sum of £5000 to the Hospital for Consumption.

According to a Prussian law enacted last March, clergymen of sell professions are forbidden to unite foreigners in marriage with Prussian subjects, unless the former are provided with attestations from home that no impediment exists to such marriage.

The Lords of the Treasury have ordered a reduction of the fees for searching in the County Court Registry Office.

Thomas Francis Meagher, the Irish refugee, proposes to migrate to California, and make San Francisco his future heme.

There are agents now employed on the part of the Government, in Dublin and other parts of Ireland, in procuring supplies of strong serviceable horses, suitable for cavalry.

Queen Christina intended leaving Bagneres for Malmaison on the 10th or 12th ult.

Sir William Forbes. Bart., of Crairievar, who is only in his

the 10th or 12th ult.

Sir William Forbes, Bart., of Craigievar, who is only in his nineteenth year, has entered the army as Ensign and Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards.

M. de Brunnow, the ex-Ambassador of Russia in Loudon, has seen summoned to St. Petersburg. It is supposed that the Russian Labinet is desirous of making him the medium of diplomatic negotiations

Cabinet is desirous of making him the medium of diplomatic negotiations during the winter

From a Parliamentary return just printed, it appears that there are 480 Savings-banks in England and Wales, which are managed by 517 unpaid and 955 paid officers, at an annual expense of £95,478 148. 2d. The number of accounts open is 1,063,994, and the total amount owing to the deposi ors £29,467,831 115s. 11d.; of which £29,292,211 11s. 5d. is invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, one of the most influential papers in America, commences a powerful article in favour of the Allies, by saying:—"No man who has a drop of Saxon blood in his veins will read of the conduct of the British troops at Alma without a thill of admiration." There is some talk of a New York subscription in sid of the Patriotic Fund.

Lord and Lady Haddo are not expected to return to England from Egypt until early in the spring.

Sir Cusack Roncy, the Hon. Francis Hincks, Sir Allen M'Nab, the Hon. John Ross, and Mr. Logan, have been appointed a Commission to secure a proper representation of the products of Canada in the Exhibition at Paris next year. It is stated that the Canadian Parliament will vote £10,000 for the purpose.

Positive orders have been issued that the whole of the Austrian army must be prepared for action by the Sist of January.

army must be prepared for action by the 31st of January.

The last advices from the Cape of Good Hope report that
the true shares in the South African Mining Company, with £1 paid,
had been sold at prices ranging from £25 to £29 each; and several shares
of the Cape of Good Hope Mining Company, with 10s. paid, at £4 10s.

The Darmstadt Zollverein Conference has determined to prolong the free admission of grain and leguminous seeds until the end of Sep-

The Red Lodge, Park-row, Bristol, has been purchased by Lady 17ch, the widow of the deceased poet, and placed at the disposal of Miss prenter, for the purpose of the Reformatory School established by that

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS THE COURT.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort paid a flying visit to the metropolis on Saturday last, for the purpose of calling upon the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House. The Duchess of Kent, who has recovered from her recent indisposition, dined with the Queen the same evening, at Windsor Castle.

On Tuesday the Christening of the infant daughter of Lieut, e Colonel the Hon. Alexander and Mrs. Gordon took plass in the private chapet of the Castle, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prinas Albert standing as sponsors. The Dean of Windsor performed the ceremon y In the evening the Royal dinner-party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness de Soeth, the Hon. Mrs. Grey, the Hon. Mrs. Gordon, and the Hon. Archur Gordon.

On Wednesday the Queen, attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, walked in the Home-park, and inspected the new far a near Frogmore. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Oslonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps and Captain du Plat, left Windsor by a special train of the South-Western Railway for London. His Royal Highness attended at the Duchy of Cornwall Office in Somerset-house, and retarned to Windsor in the aiternoon.

On Thursday the Prince of Wales completed his thirteeth year. The Queen had a dinner party on the occasion.

Lord Byron and Mr. F. Cavendish have succeeded Lord De Tabley and Msjor-General B. Drummond as the Lord and Groom-in-Waiting.

A Court mourning of ten days has been ordered for the Queen

Waiting.

A Court mourning of ten days has been ordered for the Queen

Dowager of Bavaria.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston will leave town on Moaday for Paris, whence they proceed direct to St. Cloud, on a visit of a few days to their Mojesties the Emperor and Empress of the Frence.

The Hon. H. Annesley, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who was so seriously wounded at the battle of the Aima, has arrived at Ellis's Hotel, St. James's street, from the seat of war.

The Baron de Geer, who for a long period has filled the office of Secretary of the Swedish Legation at the Court o St. James's is about to leave London for the Hague, having been appointed, provisionally, Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of the Netherlands. The Baron will be succeeded as Secretary of Legation in this country by Baron de Wrede, whose arrival from Sweden is shortly expected.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

REAR-ADMIRAL NICHOLAS LECHMERE PATESHALL.

This gallant officer, who died at Hereford, on the 18th ult, was born on the 13th of September, 1781. He was fourth eon of the late Edmund Paterhall, Eeq., of Alleasmore-house, county of Hereford, and succeeded to the estates of his brother, Edmund Burnam Pateshall, on

the late Edmund Pateshall, Esq., of Alleasmore-house, county of Hereford, and succeeded to the estates of his brother, Edmund Burnam Pateshall, on the lith Jane, 1848.

The family of Pateshall bossts of high antiquity in the county of Northampton. In the sixth year of Richard I, we find upon record the name of Simon de Pateshall, Illigh Sherif of that shire; and Camden mentions his descendants as perfocusing the same duty doritog several successive reigns. Semantic and arms of Pateshall only. Admiral Pateshall, the subject of this memoir, was fourth son of this gentleman, by Ann, daughter and heiress of William Burnam. Esq., of Westington Court, Herefordshire.

He entered the Navy in August, 1795, as first-class volunteer, on board the Indefatigable, 46, Captain Sir Edward P Hew, with whom he continued to serve in the same frigate, and in the Impeteux, 78, on the Home and Mediterranean stations, until June, 1801—the greater part of the time as midshipman and master's mate. In the former ship he assisted, in April, 1796, at the capture of Unite, of 38 guns and 255 men; and after a chase of fifteen heurs, and a close action of an hour and forty-five minutes, of La Virginie, of 44 guns and 340 men. He was also, on the 18th of January, 1797, present, in company with the Amazon, 36, in a very gallant engagement of ten hours, which termina ed in the destruction, with a loss to the Indefatigable of mineteen men wounded, of the French 74-gun ship, Les Droits de Ulfomme. The Impeteux formed part, in June and August, 1800, of the expectation to Quiberon and Ferrol. At Quberon, where he was wounded in blowing up a battery, Mr. Pateshall was actively employed with the boats of the squadron, and at Ferrol he land-d with the naval brigade. During the term of his attachment to the Indefatigable and Impeteux, he contributed to the capture and destruction, including the vessels already mentioned, of as many as twenty ships of war, carrying in the whole forty-six guns and 3337 men. In June and September, 1801, we find him succes

JEDEDIAH STRUTT, ESQ., OF BELPER.



JEDEDIAH STRUTT, ESQ., OF BELPER.

THE death of this much-respected gentleman occurred at his residence, Belper, county Derby, on the 1st inst, atthe age of 69. Mr. Strutt was son of the late George Benson Strutt, Esq., of Belper; and graudson of Jedediah Strutt, of Deroy, who joined Sir Richard Arkwright in the great invention that raised both to wealth, and prived a source of national power. The manufactory and cotton-mills of the Mesers. Strutt at Belper are remarkable for their pre-eminence in mechanical improvements, and for the great benefit conferred by them on the locality. In 1832 the Duohess of Kent and her Majesty, then Princess Victoria, visited Belper, on their tour through the county of Derby. Mr. Jedediah Strutt, whose death we record, was a magistrate and deputy-licatenant. He married—first, April 12, 1810, Sasannah, only daughter first, April 12, 1810. Sasannah, only daughter

of Joshua Walker, Eeq., of Clifton-house, near Rotherham; and, see andly, May 15, 1850, Jane-Roberts, youngest daughter of Myles Sandys, Esq., of Graythwaite-hall, co. Lanoaster, and nicosef the Earl of Stair. The present head of the Strutt family is the Bight Hon. Edward Strutt, of Kingston, Notts.

COLONEL CHARLES SYNGE.

COLONEL CHARLES SYNGE.

COLONEL CHARLES SYNGE, of Mount Callan, county Clare, died on the 21st ult., at 9, Holles street, Dublin.

Colonel Synge was appointed to the 10th Hussars in 1809, and proceeded to the Peninsuls, on the Staff of Sir Robert Ferguson, in 1810. He also served as Aide-de Camp to Lord Lynedoch and Sir Denis Packe throughout the war, and was mentioned on several occasions in the Gazette, and in General Orders, particularly in those which appeared after the battle of Salamanoa, where he volunteered to lead the storming party against the heights of Arepelas, and was severely wounded. He also distinguished himself in the actions of Barba de Porcos, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badsjos, where he acted under the Duke's immediate orders. He received a medal with nine clasps, for the battles of Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoe, Salamanoa, Pyrenees, Nive, Nivelle, Octhe's, Toulouse; and was in several minor actions. He was also entitled to two Portuguese orders.

Colonel Synge was second son of the late George Synge, Esq., of Rathmore, Kings County; who was brother of the late Edward Synge, D.D., of Syngefield; of the late Sir Samuel Synge Hutchins in, Bart.; and of the late Sir Robert Synge, Bart., of Kiltrough, oo. Meath. He was born 17th April, 1789; and married Caroline, daughter of P. Giles, Esq., by whom he leaves issue.

THE RAFT.*

BY MRS. T. K. HERVEY.

ALL shrouded by the blackening | With streaming hair, the dead-

Sea-bo ne, without a sail-

Burs ing in one loud wail-Two living days, two deathless nights,

We swept before the galet

The giant billows scared us not-Despair had palsied Fear; Time was annulled-Hope was so far.

Eternity so near: The Earth s'ipped from us silently, As an old forgotten year.

No room was there for one swee thought

In all that boundless space : In Memery's eyes-so fixed, so stern-

Our souls could find no grace. The sins of all cur lives rose up, And mock'd us to the face.

Grim forms, torn frantic from their hold.

The ciuel waters wast, Till one dread cry along the sea Rolls choing fore and aft. God! who shall be the last to

stand Alone upon the rait?

Like shap a that thrill our sleep: As dropped each coree, these eyes By the meek tears, down-dropping be held

The rayening fishes leap.
Of seventy souls, one only left To brave the angry deep.

stone-eyed-

Peered where the raft was riven; The prayers upon our quivering lips And through the chinks white faces glared,

Defying Fate and Heaven; Till seemed the planks whereto I

By the snaked Furies driven.

Long gazed I, soul-struck; and appalled; I could not bless nor pray:

My life, like ships on rapids borne, Went down another day, Where, robed in fog, the Levite sun Passed, scornfal, on his way.

I nothing recked of shows or signs-Of mists that cleared and parted; Nor rush of winds, nor chase of waves,

Nor birds my presence started. No voice brought more farough my lost world-

Bread to the hungry-hearted.

Cold, gasping, tortured, and athirst, My maddening senses failing, Scarce could this arm the signal wave,

Some chance-brought rescue

hailings When, lot a goodly ship, full trim, Across the moon-wake sailing !

It came; the sickening horror grew | Cast prone on the redeeming deck, Suck slow in shivering sleep,

> warm, I felt the Angels weep; And saw, at last, with eyes of soul, God, moving on the deep!

The United States Grinnell Expedition.—The statement that the American expedition under Lieut. Kane has been heard of this year, which has appeared in most of the London papers, proves to be anistake. The letter of Dr. Hases, who is attached to that expedition bears the wrong date of 1853, incread of 1853. It was written in July of last year, from Baffin's Bay, a few weeks only after leaving New York, when the American expedition was entering upon its sphere of search, and this is shown by the very letter itself, which enlarges upon the preparations for the future. The expedition has passed one winter already in the far north, beyond the reach of communication, and had not returned to the United States at the date of the last advices, though it may be expected throughout the present month. It is understood that should Lieut. Kane not return this season, the American Government will take up the matter, and probably despatch screw-propellers to his assistance. THE UNITED STATES GRINNELL EXPEDITION.—The statement

OPENING OF THE ROYAL DANISH RAILWAY.



IN our Journal of the 7th of last mouth we gave some details and Illustrations of the inauguration of the Norwegian Grand Trank, then recently completed by Mr. S. M. Pero, M.P., and his associate contractors and capitalists, for King Oscar and the Government of that country. We have now the no less agreeable duty of recording a still further development of railway progress among the populations of the Samilinavian singdoms, through the same British instrumentaity, and a still more emphatic Royal recognition of the services so conferred on our northern neighbours by our enterprising countryman, the member for Norwich, and his colleagues. The "Royal Danish" was opened by Frederick VII., King of Denmark, his leading Mindsters, and the dignitaties of his Courr, on Oct. 25th, unier circumstances that left nothing to be desired, whether as regards In our Journal of the 7th of last

circumstances that left nothing to be desired, whather as regards the celet that surrounded the festivities in the eyes of the Dunish Sovereign and his subjects, or the proofs afforded of the soundness of the original expectations of the projectors as to the line being avaited of by the trading and travelling classes, to the consequent prospective remuneration of the proprietary.

consequent prospective remuneration of the proprietary.

Mr. Peto's pa'ty con-isted of Mr. G. P. B dder, the Engineer of the line, and his collaborateur.

Mr. G. Stephenson; Mr. J. Anderson, Deputy Chairman; and Mr. F. Geach, the zealous Secretary of the "Royal Danish" Company; Mr. J. V. Gooch. Superintendent of the Eastern Counties (builder of the "Boyal Danish" locomotives); together with Messrs. Laurence and Rich, and others, the private guests of Mr. Peto. These gentlemen left Lowestoft on Saturday morning, the 19th ult, on board the North of Europe Steam Navigation Company's vessel Cygnus, Capt. Raymond, R.N., but specially "presided over," so to speak, on this occasion, by Steam Navigation Company's vessel Cygnus, Capt. Raymond, E.N., but specially "presided over," so to speak, on this occasion, by the Company's Manager, Captain W. S. Andrews. As the "Majesty of Denmark" was to be entertained on board, the Cygnus was provisioned with delicaces worthy of the regalement of a King, and with all the necessary appliances for serving them with beatting elegance and splendour. Mr. Howett, proprietor of the Royal Hotel, Lowestoft, whence the repast was furnish erronally superintended the arrangements of the tables. The vessel was surther provided with a propision of gorgeous streamers, flags, and banners. These, when subsequently fusion of gorgeous streamers, flags, and banners. These, when subsequently unfurled in Tonning harbour, had an effect altogether unique amid the ado; ments of a like kind which all the craft in the port exhibited; and ado:ments of a like kind which all the craft in the port exhibited; and the further carried with her an assortment of fireworks—not only sufficient for her own feux dejote, but which permitted the inhabitants of Flensburg to be favoured with a pyrotechnic display which much delighted the natives; between whom and the English capital poured into their country both by the formation of the line, and by the North of Europe Steam Company opening up numerous British markets for native produce, but to the conciliatory spirit and excellent tact of all the English railway officials and employes resident in Denmark.

Though the weather was anything but ca'm, the Cygnus made the run in twenty-six hours from Lowestoft to Tonning. In this commodicus and finely-situated coast terminus of the Railway, the benefits of its position are becoming evident, in its being the marine head-quarters of the fast-growing traffic between the two countries. It is by way of Tonning that the capital of Denmark, and consequently nearly all the

* Suggested by an incident recorded during the loss of the Arctic.



WOMAN OF OSTENFELDT.

Baltic ports, may be reached with a great saving of time, distance, and inconvenience, as compared with any other existing or possible route; and not only in summer but in winter, when Copenhagen is in accessible by water, vià Hull; while by the junction which the Royal Danish effects with the Kiel and Altona lines, all those great arteries of German and Prussian Railway Continental communication radiating from Hamburg, may be said to be placed at the command of the Danes. Moreover, it is at Tonning that are concentrated for exportation at Lowestoft, and thence direct for London, after having been fattened on their pastures, those immense herds of cattle which stud the fertile plains of Jutland. These animals likewise contribute to the exports of Tonning a most important item—namely, butter; the increase of which, between 1851 and 1853, has been from 307 to 164,887 tubs. In the same period the exportation of sheep has risen from 5623 to 16,181; and at the expiration of the current year this ratio will have been far surpassed: while the trade in wheat and cereal produce generally is also augmenting in a like degree. Hence, with so prosperous a present, it is obvious how flourishing a future is in store for this thriving port. The line is carried to its very jetty, as is also the case at Lowestoft—a most important arrangement for preserving the cattle from deterioration through having to be driven any distance either before or after being on ship-board.

serving the cattle from deterioration through having to be driven any distance either before or after being on ship-board.

Having duly inspected the town, the English party started at noon on the 21st from Tonning—thirty miles from Schleswig, and eleven from the mouth of the Eider—for Flensburg, forty-two miles inland, passing through the intermediate town of Husum (population 5000). Flensburg, containing about 18,000 inhabitants, is a remarkably well-built, beautifully situated, and highly interesting town. It combines many of the most quaint features of a mediaval age, in the aspect of its buildings and the usages of its people, with evidences of an observant attention to modern improvements. By the overland

route of the "Royal Danish" a dangerous (and in winter impracticable) navigation of five hundred miles by the Skaw and Kattegat is saved, and with it the Sound dues, amounting, on fine goods, to the whole transit cost by railway. The port charges at Flensburg are exceedingly small, and the facilities for all shipping purposes admirable—the harbour being completely landlocked twenty miles from the coast, and there being ample depth of water, and no rise or fall of tide, requiring expensive contrivances for loading or unloading. The accommodation at Rach's Hotel, at which the English party stopped, show that Flensburg is quite on a par with towns of a like size in countries boasting of a more luxurious civilisation than Denmark, and it is in course of being lighted with gas.

The Flensburgers were most enthusiastic in the loyalty of the reception of their King, in whose honour, and that of his Consort, Louise, Countess Danner, who accompanied him, immense preparations were made. Rejoicings of every kind were kept up incessantly for the whole period he remained in the town and neighbourhood, nearly four days and nights. His Majesty, a fine-looking man, of imposing mien and soldierly bearing, wearing on the left breast of his



THE LUTHERAN BISHOP OF TONNING.

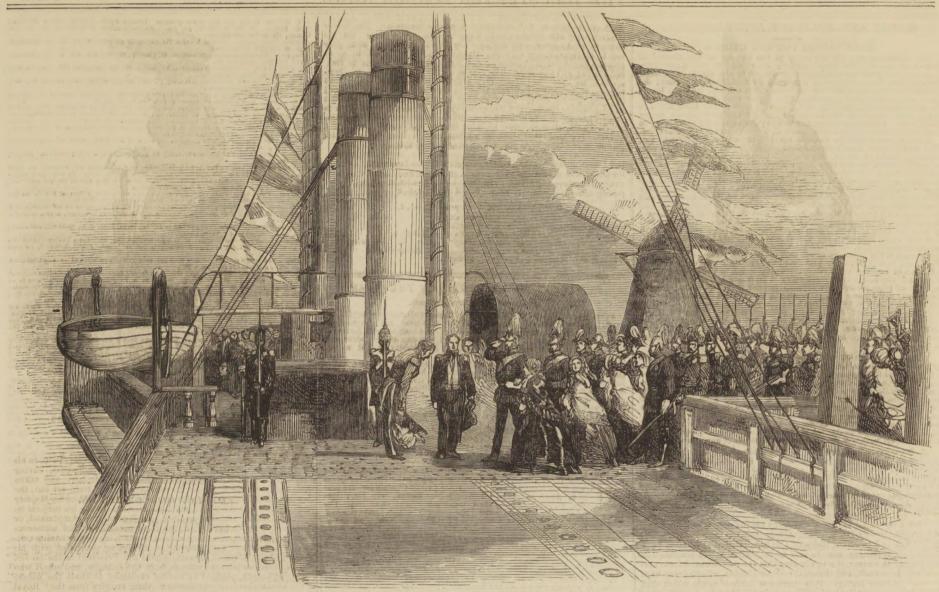
military uniform the star of the Order of St. Vladimar—had in his suite his Excellency, Charles Comte de Maltke, Minister for the Duchy of Schleswig; M. Frederick Ferdinand de Tillisch, Minister of the Interior; Count Guill. Chas. Eppigner Sponeck, Minister of Finance; a large number of aides-de-camp and superior officers of the household; together with the ladies in waiting on the Consort. Among the military, naval, municipal, and other authorities, by whom the King and Consort were received in great state on landing, were their excellencies Von Rosen and Von Bulaw, President of Flensburg and Governor-General of Schleswig; his Royal Highness the Duke of Glucksbourg, and Prince William of Glucksbourg. The Royal party having remained for the night at Kaysser's Hotel, specially prepared for the occasion, his Majesty next morning received the English railway party with great courtesy, surrounded by his staff; and having expressed how much he was gratified by the unexpected promptitude with which the railway had been completed, proceeded to the station,



with military and civic pomp and popular rejoicing. Mr. Peto, in his Deputy-Lieutenant's uniform, and his English colleagues, having duly received the King and Countess, and the Ministry, and taken their seats with them in the Royal carriage, the train set out, the line on both sides thronged with admiring multitudes, and his Majesty no less pleased at the gratification his presence among his subjects on so auspicious an occasion created. At Husum, the Amptmand, or President, surrounded by all the local notabilities, and numerous troops, read a congratulatory address to the King; who, having suitably acknowledged such attestation of loyalty, proceeded with his Consort to the Castle of Husum, where the President of the district resides. Meanwhile, the officials from Copenhagen, and others who remained behind, profited by having explained to them the nature of the advantages likely to accrue to their country from the "Royal Danish" in its entirety. They saw that from Husum a branch proceeds through the important town of Schleswig, containing 13,000 inhabitants, to the town of Rendsburg, on the banks of the Eider, with which picturesque river, at that spot the water conveyance known as the Schleswig-Holstein Canal forms a junction; the Husum and Rendsburg branch of rail here also forming a junction with the Kiel and Altona lines, and so with the great Germanic and Dutch chains of intercommunication springing from thence. With the Rendsburg branch the length of this, the first section of the "Royal Danish," from Tonning, is 72 miles; constructed at a total cost of 540,000l., including working plant, stations, and every contingency—an extremely moderate outlay, considering the difficulties of the country traversed, the transport of material, and other circumstances. So economic an expenditure, joined to the fact of the contractors having a lease of the line for fourteen years, at six per cent, with half the profits, affords a tolerable assurance of lucrative reimbursement. The King, Consort, and attendants, having r



ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF DENMARK AT FLENSBURG.



THE KING OF DENMARK VISITING MR. PETO ON BOARD THE "CYGNUS."

Royal guest and suite. The whole company, English and Danish, numbered thirty-six individuals, which was all the saloon of the Cygnus would accommodate; but on shore sixty of the King's and Company's officers and others, including the British and Prussian Consuls, dined together. On board the Cygnus the toasts proposed were as follow (no acknowledgment being made in words, it being contrary to Danish etiquette to do so):—1st, The Health of the King, by Mr. Peto, in a brief encomiastic speech, thanking his Majesty for naming the Railway after himself, and supporting it by his Royal favour from the moment the project was first submitted to him; 2ndly, The Health of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of England, by Frederick VII., King of Denmark; 3rdly, the Consort of the King, Louise, Countess of Danner, by Mr. J. Anderson, Deputy Chairman of the Royal Danish Railway; and 4thly, Mr. Peto, by the King of Denmark; who, just previous to the commencement of the banquet, had summoned the member for Norwich into the Saloon, and, assisted by Count Maltke and the Chancellor of the Order, made him Knight Commander of the Dannebrog. In bestowing upon him the insignia of this most ancient and distinguished Order—one of the noblest, and, we believe, the most ancient chivalric institutions in Europe; taking precedence of the Garter in point of time, and, like the British Order of the Bath, applicable to

the reward of either civil or military services—his Majesty desired that the recipient might regard it not merely as a formal memorial of approval from a Danish Sovereign in whose reign a great Danish work had been executed by a great British capitalist and contractor, but as a souvenir of the King's personal esteem and regard for an amiable, liberal-minded, and accomplished English private gentleman.

Though contrary, as we have said, to Danish etiquette, at least in the presence of Royalty, to make any verbal acknowledgment of a toast, the King, on the breaking up of the dinner-party on board the Cygnus, reiterated his sense of the handsome compliment conveyed by so recherché a banquet. His Majesty then, in the same pomp, and amidst the same acclamations as accompanied his arrival, returned to Flensburg, where he went to the theatre in state. Throughout Thursday there was a renewal of the rejoicings out of doors, and a grand entertainment in the evening given by the King to the principal inhabitants of Flensburg, at the Town-hall, whereat his English hosts of the Cygnus the day before, became his guests. The health of the King and the Royal Consort, proposed by M. Maltke and M. Sponneck respectively, being the only toasts. Returning to his hotel, his Majesty was greeted with the most varied evidence of the Flensburgers' attachment. Beneath the windows, at which sat the King

and Consort, there was sung the National Anthem (very similar to our own) by a choir of no less than 5000 voices. Then there passed a procession of 500 torch-bearers, in costumes as outre, and with gesticulations as singular, as the Anabaptists in the "Huguenots;" and, in short, endless national exhibitions of a like kind.

The following day, Friday, his Majesty requited his loyal lieges by a ball at the Town-hall. The Danish Monarch, on this occasion, exchanged partners for a moment in the promenade with every lady in the room, an act of Royal condescension that gave, of course, the highest gratification. On Saturday his Majesty and suite made an excursion to Schleswig, the nearest station to which is Klosterking, where there was a vast multitude assembled; amidst whose plaudits he proceeded to the ancient Castle of Gottorp, and to the magnificent Cathedral; and, having partaken of a dinner, which the authorities provided, he made a tour through the richly-illuminated and most picturesque town of Schleswig. His inspection of these attractions lasted till ten o'clock at night, when the King started for Flensburg, where he arrived at midnight, the town being in gala costume, and all the inhabitants on the qui vive for his coming.

On the following day all Flensburg once more turned out for the Continued on page 468.)



THE KING OF DENMARK DINING ON BOARD THE "CYGNUS."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE CRIMEA.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE CRIMEA.

The reinforcements for our army in the Crimea—to the amount of 4000 men—are for the most part on their way to the East: 1300, including the levies for the Guards, proceeded by the Queen of the South steamer from Portsmouth; the Jura steamer took 1400 from Cork; the Ottowa steamer conveyed 600; and the Cleopatra will take out 700, to make up the amount of casualties in the several regiments in the Crimea. In addition to these, the 57th, 46th, and 97th have joined Lord Raylan's army, and completed the division under Sir George Cathcart before Sebasiopol. Officers, artillery, and cavalry are constantly proceeding in smaller detachments, by almost every ship proceeding to the Black Sea.

Reinforcements for the Cavalry are also to be immediately sent out. The weakness of that branch of the service in the Crimea is, unfortunately, not to be denied. The Heavy Brigade consists of tive regiments, nominally about 100 and 200 strong; but, in reality, there are but two, at most three, in an effective condition. The 5th Dragoon Guards, which left Cork in splendid order, wereso reduced by sickness at Varna, that they were "disregimented," and what remained of the officers and men were incorporated with the 4th Dragoon Guards. The 1st Royal Dragoons and Inniskilling, as is well known, have test more than half their horses; and besides the 4th Dragoon Guards, the only effective heavy cavary regiment is the Greys, described as being in admirable condition. The Light Brigade is not quite so badly off, as the five regiments composing it—the 4th and 1sth Light Dragoons, 8th and 1lth Huesars, and 1lth Lancers—are, all things considered, in pretty good case. Nevertheless, although the particulars of the casualties of the 25th uit, are not exactly known tous, they must be of a character greatly to reduce their effective strength. The plan of sending our cavalry, troop by troop, in salling vessels is so slow and uncertain, that we believe it is wisely abandoned; but the scarcity of large steam-ships suitab

WINTER CLOTHING FOR THE EAST .- Some idea may be formed WINTER CLOTHING FOR THE LAST.—Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the amount of stores of winter clothing sent out, when we state that upwards of 70,000 pairs of worsted socks, 90,000 woollen jerseys, 50,000 pairs of flannel drawers, and 80,000 pairs of gloves have been sent to the army under Lord Raglan, and still further supplies of the same articles will be sent. Arrangements have also been made to send out 25,000 great coats, which will be an addition to the great coats already possessed by each man; and the army clothiers, with a zeal for the weisered of the public service which does them great credit, have, at the request of the Government, completed 30,000 additional suits of winter clothing, which will all leave this country before the middle of the month.

A Name Figure Barreney Z, has been formed of the Royal

A NEW FIELD BATTERY Z has been formed of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, and is to "enamed the Field Battery of Instruction. The drivers to be young men of light weight, and non commissioned officers and gunners to be instructed in their duties, so as to be ready to fill up any vacancy when it is requisite for them to be transferred to other batteries on active service. There are now twenty-six batteries of the Royal Artillery, independent of the field-pieces of the Royal Horse Artillery.

Reyal Artillery, independent of the field-pieces of the Royal Horse Artillery.

The Seizure of the Russian Vessels at Northelett.—An inquiry took place before F. W. Stade, Esq., and W. B. Brett, Esq., as Commissioners on behalf of the Crown, and a Middlesex jury, as Messre. Durchell's office, Red-lion-square, on Friday week, as to whether, at the time of the declaration of war by her Britannic Majesty against the Emperor of Russia, certain Ritings of vessels of war, which were seized on behalf of the Crown, did or did not belong to the Emperor of Russia. The fittings consisted of masts, yards, &c, seized at Messre. Ferguson's, at Midwall, and coppers, cocks, &c., seized on the premises of a firm in East Smithield. It appeared that they were manufactured for the war-frigates Cossack and Turtar, which, it will be remembered, were seized at Northfleet, under contracts signed by the Russian Consul-General. At the time of the seizure they were incomplete; but an agent of the Russian Government had visited the works from time to time, and had approved of what had been done. When war became imminent between Russian on the one side and England and France on the other, an assignment of the articles was made to a firm at Hamburg, with a view of securing them from seizure by the British authorities, as the property of the Czar; but, nevertheless, when war actually broke out, they were seized on behalf of the Crown, and a commission was issued to determine whether, at the time of the seizure, they were the property of the Emperor of Russia. Messrs. Ferguson's contract was £4500, of which they had received £5500, and on account of the other contract £100 had been paid. After hearing the evidence of the parties, who produced the recontracts, the jury at once found that the fittings were, at the time they were seized, the property of the Emperor of Russia, and, therefore, that the seizure was lawful, notwithstanding the "assignment" which was resorted to. An inquiry will take place in Ken: a sto the seizure of the vessels.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing season of 1854 "still drags its slow length along;" but (as Hoylake is a mere smateurs' meeting) it at last comes to an end on Wednesday next, at four p.m., "by Shrewsbury clock." As a Clerk of the Couse, Mr. Frail has made himself no frail reputation; and the Shrewsbury Handicap (51 subs.) the Column Handicap (55), the Copeland Nursery (28), the Welter Stakes (19), and the Hurdle Race (33), all attest his anxiety to show sport here on Tue-day and Wednesday. It remains, however, to be seen whether he can tempt out such an animal again as he did this time last year, when the wondrous Virago ran only fifth here in her maiden race. This "final close" of racing is succeeded on Thursday by a steeplechase day, the principal event of which has 25 subscribers. Rosa, who beat Needwood—for whom Mr. Land is said (?) to have last season refused 1000 guineas—at 34 lbs. this week by forty lengths, is very favourably in, despite her penalty. It_was thought that the Needwood party "went for Lincoin;" and the speedy Rosa's owner was so doubtful as to how she would take jumps at Liverpool that he not be a season of the season has the way, she fell twice during the race.

he only took £100 to £10 about her. As it was, she fell twice during the race.

Ireland is big with anticipation of a steeplechase match, for 75 sovs. a side, over the Confy Castle Course, in the second week of December, between Mrs. M'Donough (the wife of Allan M'Donough, the erack Irish steeplechaser), and the Knight of Glyn. Seaman and Victory are the two animals engaged. Mrs. M'Donough is, we hear, well known for her exploits with The Quo'n; and it may be remarked that it is just half a century since Mrs. Thornton rode her matches against Frank Buckle and Mr. Flint, over Knavesmire.

The couring fixtures are rather scanty. Newmarket Open commences on Monday, and lasts four or five days. Two great matches are on the list, in one of which the 500-guinea Bedlamite is, we believe, engaged. The dispute about Rataplan and Breasthnots merits is also likely to be soon tested, as Sir James Boswell—though he very properly protests against the ungenial practice of challenging a conqueror in the field, and trying to "tarnish his still green laurels"—offers to match Rataplan, for one course or the best out of five, for 100 sovs axide, and, if desired, 25 sovs. speed to the hare. The Hordley (Salop) Meeting stands for Wednerday; the Caledonian St. Leger for Thursday, &c.; and the Westward (Cumberland) for Thursday.

There are no boating fixtures of any importance beyond those on the Isis and Cam, where the record of every "bump" has thrilling interest for old University men, who, in their day, ran breathless along the river side, and cheered the rival crews.

As regards sales, the next week has not very much to interest. Mr. Hassel's atind will he sold at Birmingham on Thursday: and Lord

As regards sales, the next week has not very much to interest. Mr. Haseal's stud will be sold at Birmingham on Thursday; and Lord Exeter's come to the hammer at Tattersall's for the third and last Exeter's come to the hammer at Tattersall's for the third and last time on Monday. After the cullings which they have had by private contract and two Newmarket sales, they only number Nutshell, four racers, and six yearlings. We are very glad to hear, on the best authority, that Lord Exeter has not sold Stockwell (whose winnings amount to £7615), or any of his brood mares; and that his absence from his favourite haunts, in the character of owner, will only be temporary. Besides Stockwell and the mares, he retains Nutwith, Little Midse, and three other sires. He is going to let his Newmarket stables to his trainer Harlock in the meantime, who will take in horses as a public trainer. The amount he has won for his Lordship, during stables to his trainer Harlock in the meantime, who will take in horses as a public trainer. The amount he has won for his Lordship, during the fourteen years he has trained for him, has been very considerable; and, independent of his high standing and talent, he has the great gift of never being too confident, and thereby leading a sanguine owner into the white ice, while no man knows better when he has a really good animal. We have no doubt that he will be seen on the Heath next spring, with as large a "sheeted regiment" as he ever led in Lord Exeter's time.

The general racing news of the day is not very diffuse, but it is, alas I to be gleaned in part from Lord Raglan's despatches, which tell how Captain Rowley, one of our most popular and best gentleman rederadied at his post in the trenches before Sebastopol. Mr. Perkins, the "Muscovite commissioner," it still at Boulogne, with 24500 of Messrs. Payne and Gre-

commissioner," it still at Boulogne, with £4500 of Messrs. Payne and Greville's, and, we believe, Nat's wunnings, leaving no relio behind him in Newmarket but his picture. Ariosto and Hex (2500 each, or £900 the

pair), are for sale, as well as Sittingbourne and Muscovite. The Reiver lately fetched 250 guineas, and Virago's dam 400 guineas. On the strength of Andover and Hermit. Bay Middleton's price next year will be 50 guineas, while Pyrrhus the First and Surplice will be at 40 guineas. Stockwell at 30 guineas, and Newminster (who goes to Tlokhill Castle), at 10 guineas. The entries for the coming stakes at Newmarket, &c., have not been very great, and the Black Duck 1000 Guineas Stakes at Yerk (1857), is reduced to a match between Lord Glasgow and Mr. Mare. The Doncaster entries we have not seen, but we observe that the Curragh September Queen's Plate is thrown open to two-year-olds. Scherz and Thor remain in Newmarket under Smith. The former is thought, like his sire, the Provost, to be jady for a distance, and losers still maintain that Nat ought to have gone to him with Rattle at the Duke's Stand, instead of waiting so long.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN ME CTING.—Tuesday.

Tyro Handicap.—Benhams, 1. Conmore's dam filly, 2.
Sefton Autumn Handicap.—The Gem, 1. Grapeshot, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Bourgeois, 1. Speed the Plough, 2.
Croxteth Welter Cup.—Alonzo, 1. Hazlenut, 2.
Sciling Steeplechase.—Augean, 1. Captain Grant, 2.
WEDNESDAY.
Selling Stakes.—Miss Allen, 1. Tonic, 2.
Aintree Plate.—Catherine Parr, 1. Sister of Mercy, 2.
Liverpool Autumn Handicap Steeplechase.—Rosa, 1. Needwood, 2.
Optional Selling Stakes.—Confusionee filly, 1. Merry Peal, 2.
Scurry Handicap.—Bourgeois, 1. Tonic, 2.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent).

As the news from the Crimea is not quite so satisfactory as could be de sired, the market for most Nation Securities, this week, has been inactive, and proces have had a downward tendency. We may observe, however, that steacy purchases have been effected on account of the public, and that the amount of stock in the hands of the jobbers is not to say

that the amount of stock in the hands of the jobbers is not to say large.

The imports of the precious metals have been under £100,000, whilst the demand for sold on Continental account has been comparatively limited. The stock in the Bank of England is steadily increasing; but we are of opinion that, owing to the numerous failure in America, and the possibility that shipments of gold will shortly cease altogether, any great accumulation in the supply cannot reas-nably be anticipated. There has been a pood inquiry for money, and first-class acceptances have been done at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to 5 per cent.

The returns from the Board of Trade of the value of the shipments of manufactured goods from the United Kingdom during the first nine nouths of the present yeer, are very satisfactory. The total amount was £67.727.198, sgainst £66,987,729 in 1853: compared with 1852, the increase is £18,335,760.

About an average business was transacted in the Consol-market on

The returns from the Board of Trade of the value of the shipments of manufactured goods from the United Kingdom during the first nine months of the present year, are very satisfactory. The total amount was £61.727.198, sguinet £66,587,729 in 1853 compared with 1852, the increase is £13,335.70ecrage business was transacted in the Consol-market on Monday. The Three per Cents were done at \$45 \frac{1}{6}\$, the Three per Cents Reduced, \$93 \frac{1}{6}\$, the New Three per Cents were done at \$45 \frac{1}{6}\$, include the New Three per Cents of \$1.6\$. Include Bonds were 10s.; £8x-chequer-blide, the New Three per Cent \$4.6\$. Include Bonds were 10s.; £8x-chequer-blide the New Three per Cents \$9\frac{1}{6}\$, and the New Three per considerable flatness prevailed in the market on the following day, and press were droughing. Bank Stock, 212 to211; Three per Cents £600, and the New Three per cents, \$9\frac{1}{6}\$; then here per Cent Consols, \$9\frac{1}{6}\$; \$\frac{1}{6}\$; and the New Three per cents, \$9\frac{1}{6}\$; then here per Cent Consols, \$9\frac{1}{6}\$; \$\frac{1}{6}\$; and the New Three per cents, \$9\frac{1}{6}\$; then here per Cent Consols, \$9\frac{1}{6}\$; \$\frac{1}{6}\$; and the New Three per Cents, \$9\frac{1}{6}\$; the New Three per Cents

Nesth, 182.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Gloucester and Dean Forest, 27;
Wills and Somerset, 94.

FREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern, 116; Ditto, Four-and-a Half
per Cent, 1662; Great Western, Birmigham Guaranteed Stock, 73½; Lancashiae and Yorkshire, £20 Shares, 5; Norfolk, Five per Cent Exten-

on, 104%.
FOREIGN.—Eastern of France, 27%; East Indian Extension, 1%; Great ndian Peninsula, 5%; Great Luxembourg, 4%; Great Western of Canada, 8%; Northern of France, 27%; Paris and Lyons, 35.
In Mining Shares very little has been done. St. John del Ruy have

Cobre Copper, 462; Mexican and South American, 7; South eold at 31; Col Australian, 13.

We have had a very dull market for Consols to-day, and prices have given way. The Three per Cents have marked 94½ 93½ 94½ to 93½ ½; the new Three per Cents, 93½ 93 to 92½ ½; Long Annuities, 1860, 4½ 5-16; India Stock, 233 235. India Bonds, 11s. to 14s. prem. Exchequer-bilis, 6s. to 9s. pm. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are very dull.

THE MARKETS.

COFF EXCHANGE, (Fridsy.)—Fresh up to day the arrivals of English wheat were very mixed. The attendance of millers being good, the demand ruled active, at an advance on londay's prices of 2a, per quarter. In same instances fine qualities were even dearer than sore per field. Foreign wheat—the imports of which continue on a very limited scale—was a reducts, and is to 2a, per quarter dearer. We were well supplied with barley, which sold a limited supply of outs on sale. Good heavy ourn was all, jer quarter dearer, and other qualities were firm. Beans, peas, and flour sold steadily, at

er quarter dearer, and other qualities were firm. Beans, peas, and Zour sold steadily, at full prices.
ERVALS.—English: wheat, 2580; barley, 9510; malt, 5060; oats, 450; flour, 749. Irish, 4100. Foreign: wheat, 3140; oats, 5110, 778.; ditto, white, 75s. to 86s.; Norfolk and spitsh.—Wheat: Essex and Kunt. red, 70s. to 77s.; ditto, white, 75s. to 86s.; Norfolk and spitsh, 20s. to 75s.; rye, 40s. to 44s.; grinding barley, 30s to 53s.; distilling ditto, 93s. to 85s.; Lincolin and Norfolk and, 68s. to 70s.; brown ditto, 62s. to 15s.; to 85s.; Lincolin and Norfolk and, 68s. to 70s.; brown ditto, 62s. to 16d. to 85s.; brown ditto, 62s. to 16d. to 85s.; brown ditto, 62s. to 16d. to 85s.; botto ditto, 30s. to 16d. to 85s.; botto ditto, 30s. to 16d. to 85s.; bollers, 47s. to 16s.; grey peas, 38s. to 40s. maple, 41s. ditto, white, 26s. to 36s.; bollers, 47s. to 51s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 63s. to 8s.; white, 46s. to 46s.; bollers, 47s. to 51s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 63s. to 8uffilk, 56s. to 60s.; Elockton and Yorkshire, 57s. to 80s. per sack. American, 36s. to

The demend for all seeds is steady, and prices are well supported. Cakes com-

mand very full prices:

Linaced, English, sowing, 64s.; Baltic, crushing, 57s. to 61s.; Mcditerranean and Odessa,

Linaced, English, sowing, 64s.; Baltic, crushing, 57s. to 61s.; Mcditerranean and Odessa,

58s. to 65s.; hempsed, 4*s. per quarter. Coriander, 20s. to 24s. per owt. Brown mus
tard seed, 8s. to 10s.; white ditto, 10s.; winter tarce, 11s. to 12s. per bushol. English rape-

seed, £30 los. to £34 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, Enclish, £10 to £11 lis.; ditto, foreign, £9 los. to £11 os. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, £6 os. to £6 los. per t.a. Canary, 47s. to 50s. per quarters.

Eread—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from lod. to lid.; of household ditto, 65d. to 95d. per 4 lb. load.

Englerial Weckly Aberrage.—Wheat, 68s. 0d.; barley, 33s. 6d.; cats, 27s. 3d.; ryc, 33s. 5d.; hour to be able to be

43s. per ovt. Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 los. to £4 l2s.; clover ditto, £3 0s. to £6 0s.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 l2s. per load. Trade steady. Hops.—Owing to the large influx of foreign hops.—nearly 2009 bales having arrived this w.ck.—the brainess doing in English parcass is but moderate. P.ices, however, are well

Hops.—Owing to the large infinx of foreign hops—nearly 2005 bales having arrived this we ck—the business doing in English paceus is but moderate. P.ices, however, are well sup orted.

Hool.—The public sales of Colonial wool are progressing steadily, and in some intances prices of fite qualities are the turn higher.

Spirits.—The market for rum is very brick, at a further advance in the quotations:—Proof, Leevard, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d.; East India, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d. galion. For brandy there is an active inquiry, at very full prices. Entish-made spirits is in demand at Its. pr galion, cash.

Coals (Fridsy).—Acoin Close, 22s.; Edea Main 22s. 6d.; Braddyll, 23s.; Haswell, 43s. 9d.; Belmont, 22s. 6d.; Etwart's, 23s. 6d.; Tess, 23s. 3d.; South Durham 22s. per ton.

Hops (Fridsy).—The week's imports are—4 bales from Odensee, 68 from New York, 429 from nantwerp, and 33 from Calais. Our market is firm; and, in one instances, fise hops are rather dearer:—Mid and East Kent pockets, 218 5s. to 24; Weald of Kont, 218 10s.

Smithfield (Fridsy).—The supply of beasts here to-day was but moderate, and in very inferior condition. Most breeds moved off steadily, at full prices. We were scantily supplied with sheep, in which a fair basiness was transacted, at extune rates. The best of D. Dwas were wor'h 5s. per Sibs. Calves—the supply of which was rather limited—were brick, and 2d. per 8 bs. dearer. The top figure was 5s. per 8 lbs. The port trade was firm, at full currencies, Milch cows were dull, at from £14 to £19 each, including this small calf.

Fer files to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beases, 8s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scota, 6s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; sacking calves, 22s. to 29s.; and quarter old store pigs, 21s. to 22s. each. Total supply: beasts, 505; cows, 130; sheep, 599; calves, 335; pigs. 3c. 6s. 6s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.

plys. 3:0. Foreign: beants, and; sheep, out; carries, 2:2.

Newcoate and Lecadenhaul (Friday).—The demand for each kind of most was steady, at foll prices.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcase:—Infrior bosf, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 4d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 94.; prime large ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.; infrior mutton, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; middling ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; small pork, 4s. 4d. to 6s. 2d.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, NOVEMBER 4.

Reyal Artillery:—Cadets V. D. Majencie, J. E. Biackwell, Sir J. W. Campbe'l, Bart.,
E. De V. Tupper, J. C. F Ramaden, F. A. White, ates, F. C. Ellon, C. E. Frankila,
C. Collingwood, R. A. Mitchell, F. A. Anley, L. P. Waiss, P. D. Le P. Trench, W. Books,
and S. A. Fazalgetie to be Feond Lieutenents.

Royal Fegineer: Carets E. Grant, E. H. Stewart, E. D. Malcolm, A. R. M'Donnell,
J. H. Wilson, C. A. L. De Montmotency, and Hon. W. Le P. Tranch, to be Second Lieutenents, with temporary tank.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

8. ZAGURY, Cullum-elrect, City, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

H. J. TODD, Pancras-lane. City, Warnhouseman.—J. DUNGEY, Rochester, grees.—W. Chose, Meiville-place, Backney, printer.—H. H. DLOW, Jawry-street, City, apotheosry.—T. BUNTARD, Meidstone, Kent, grees.—E. BUCHLER, Cultum-street, City, morchant.—W. 10NcHURET, Queen's-kuldings, Krightsbridge, Dulder.—J. WINKFIELD, Greawich, Kent, temert merchant.—H. LTCKING, Coringham, Essex, grees.—W. WADS, Northempton. Irailer-seler.—A. LEVIN, Jun., Red-Hon-square, Holborn, wholesale jeweller.—J. GREENSTREET, Lectester, commission agent.—J. FOLLARD, South Corney, Gloucestershire, milier.—J. FELLs ad J. LEARGYD. Huddersfield, woollen manuf-carrer.—D. J. FYNNEY, Liverpeol, corspinenceshire. E. BLENKHORN, Liverpeol, dogsing h use-keeper.—J. THORNYON, sen; and J. R. THORNYON, Godley and-Hyde, Chestire cotton waste dealer.—J. 8 PMITH, Liverpeol, drysiner.—W. W4THMAN, Yealand Co-year and Manchester; Higher Eenthem and Lower Bentham, Yorkshire; and Milinthorps and Gate Beckall, Westmoreland, flax merchant.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

WAR-OFFICE, NOV. 10.

let Dragoou Guards: Serg.-Majer J. Hayes to be Cornet.

3rd Light Dragoous: Lieut, the Hon. A. T. Moreton to be Lieutenant.

6ht; Quartermaster T. Anderson to be Gornet.

12th: Ass at. Surg. E. B. Touon to be Surgeon.

17th: Regimental Serg. *Major U. J. Frennell to be Quartermaster.

11 h Foot: B. W. Kinahan to be Ensign.

12th: Lieut. J. B. Falmer to be Captain; Ensign J. H. Stirko to be Lieutenant.

12th: Lieut. J. H. Falmer to be Captain; Ensign K. P. Bishopp to be Lieutenant;

13th: Lieut. J. H. Kirketo be Lieutenant; T. B. Monsell to be Ensign.

12dh: Lagu. W. T. Emih to be Captain.

22dh: Capt. W. T. Emih to be Captain.

25th: Lieut. F. B. Grantham to be Captain.

45th: Lieut. F. B. Grantham to be Lieutenant; H. J. Davies to be Ensign; Lieut. A. S.

Almstrong to be Adjutant.

45th: Major E. H ckey to be Major; Quartermaster R. Smith to be Paymaster.

75th: Ensign J. W. Madden to be Lieutenant; Ensign R. F. Martin to be Lieutenant.

cont. Insjor. S. Every to consider quartermanter a. Smith to be Paymaster.

Thit: Ensign J. W. Madden to be Lieutenant; Quartermaster M. Thompson to be Paymaster.

Thit: Ensign N. S. M'Crummen to be Lieutenant; Ensign R. F. Martin to be Lieutenant;

Ensign A. Agrelo to be Ensign.

Thit Major L. C. Bourchier to be Major; Capt. R. Black ill to be Captain.

Stit. Ensign T. C. Brown to be Lieutenant; D. Welr to be Ensign.

Stit. Ensign T. P. Wood to be Lieutenant; D. Welr to be Ensign.

Stit. Ensign T. C. Brown to be Lieutenant.

Stit. Lieut. W. B. Battiscombe to be Captain; Ensign H. W. Grogg to be Lieutenant; J. Blagt to be Ensign.

Stit. Lieut. W. B. Burroughs to be Captain; Ensign F. K. Kirby to be Lieutenant; F. A. C. Nightinnale to be Ensign.

Rifle Brigade: Lieut the Hon. J. Stuar' to be Captain; Second Lieut. L. N. Malcolm to be Lieutenant; Second Lieut. F. C. Morgan to be Lieutenant, Second Lieut. F. C. Delmege to be Staff Surgeon of the First Class, Assints, Surgeon of the Second Class C. C. Delmege to be Staff Surgeon of the First Class, Assints, Surgeon to the Foress; J. A. Morgan, J. G. Campbill, R. E. Warde, W. A. Ethe

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 9.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admirally hereby give notice that they, on behalf of her Mejesty the Queen, assert a continuing right to her Mejesty's ables Assistance, Resolute, Investigator, Pioneer, and Intrepid, which have been left in the Arotic Seas by their late crews.

PARTICIPATION, AUGUSTA, AND ARTHURS, WHICH HAVE BOOK SOLD IN 400 MASIGO SOLD STATES THE LIGHT OF THE MASIGO SOLD AND ARTHURS.

P. PINN, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge, and Stockbridge-terrace, Pimileo baker.—
H. BILLITER. Robert street, Grosvenor-square, leather-soller.—ELSANOR PINGRES
ROBERTSON, Glucester, Inholoder and vinter.—J. P. BEANE, Mannebaster, merchant
J. ROX, Ashbourse, Derbyahire, sorivener and money broker.—MARY 'EW, Oxford, groose,
draper, Ironmonger, oxpenier, and timber merchant.—G. WILLIAMS, EBbwvsle, Momouthshire, draper.—J. PRICE Newport, Mommouthshire, linen-draper.—G. J. PH LPS, Canonastreet West, hower.—J. HART, High-treet, Wasping, corn-d-sler, buker, job-master, and
carmen.—J. A. MILES, Pancreas-lenge, City, brass-founder and commission sgont.—T. WEBB,
late of West Ham, Essex, now of Cultum-street, City, St. Heiters, Jersey, and Leyton, Essex,
distiller.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th utt., at 23, Gloucester-pleet, Portman-square, the wife of James Alexander Gib-m, Feq. of a daughter. On he 55th uts., at 73, thouseware.

Son, Faq., of a daughter.

On Saturday, the 4th inst., at Penryn Castle, North Wales, the Lady Loudia Douglas Penant, of a son, stillborn.

On the 20th uts, at Charlotte-town, Prince Edward Island, the wife of Dr. Stratton, B.N., of wins, a son and a daug 'ter.

On the 2nd inst, at Seaf. Id House, near Dublin, the Lady Burghley, of a son.

On the 3th Sept., the Hon. Mrs. A. Evans, of a son.

On the 3th Sept., the Hon. Mrs. A. Evans, of a son.

On the 3th stutt., at the Rectory, Longlight, Manchesier, the wife of the Rev. J. F. Pitcaira, of a daughter.

of a daughter.
On the 31st ult., 'at Grayingham Rectory, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. J. White, of a On the 31st ult., at terminguam account, daughter.
On the 2nd inst, at the Westbury Rectory, Salop, the wife of the Rev. C. A. Salusbury,

On the 2nd iest, at Edinburgh, the Hoz. Mrs. Maule, of a son.
On the 2nd iest, at Edinburgh, the Hoz. Mrs. Maule, of a son.
On the 2nd iest, at the Rectory House, Weolwich, the wife of the Rev. H. Brown, of a

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st ult., at the Church of Et. Glice, Ashatead, in the county of Surrey, by the Rev. William Legge, Heary Meson. Esq., of Branstone Hall, Burtom-on-Treat, to Barah-Ang, eldest daughter of Datiel Maydrock. Etq.

eldest daughter of Latel Maydrock. Etq.

Sth. Regge Med., at Arbuthnott House, W. R. 'se Campbell, Esq., of Ballockyle, Argyleshire, 25th Regge Med., at Arbuthnott House, W. R. 'se Campbell, Esq., youngest daughter of Viscoust Arbuthnott.

On Thursday, the Ted loss, at Shotesham, W. R. Massfield, Esq., Licut.-Colonel 58rd Foot, to Margaret, daughter of E. Fellowes, Esq., of Shotesham, in the county of Morfolk.

DEATHS.

On the 5th inst., at Stone, Wimborne, Dorset, Rear-Admiral Joseph Guiston Garland, aged 73.

On the 7th inst., at Oakley-lodge, Chelsea, Honry, the infant son of Charles Honry Edmands, Esq., sged three weeks and four days.
On the 25rd of Feptember, H. Fuller, Esq., of the Rockery, Maraval, in the Island of Trinidad, West Indies, aged 73. He held for many years the office of Attorney-General of the said laind.

e said island. On the 5th inst., at St. Faul's Villas, Islington, Charlotte, widow of the late G. D. Hickes, G. Surgeon, R.A., and youngest daughter of the late Liout. General J. Ramany, Royal

On the 5th inst., at St. rain without and the late Lieut. General J. Ramany, Royal Artillery.
On the 5th inst., at Great Tey, the Rev. J. B. Storry, Rector of that parish, aged 64.
On the 5th inst., at Great Tey, the Rev. J. B. Storry, Rector of that parish, aged 64.
On the 5th uit. on the beights of Sebastopol, of cholors, L. Birch, Lieutenaut in the 55th Resiment, aged 19.
On the 3rd inst., at B-unswick-tread. Brighten, the Rev. H. J. Rush, Visar of Hollington, Suscen, and domestic chaplain to the Sight Hon. the Earl of Egilinton.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET—
Last S'x Nights of the Spanish Dancors, and the inimitable genera Nona. who spocars at Liverpool next Monday.—Monday.—Monday, wednesday, and Friday John Bull: Tuesday and Thurstay the Irish Amb seador; in both of which Mr. Hudson will appear. On

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday and I hursday the Courler of Lyons and Schamyl. Tuesday and Friday. Faust and Marguerite and Schamyl. Wednesday, the Corsican Brothers and Schamyl. Saturday, Living too Fast, From

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—NOTICE.—The greatest Comedian of the day, Mr. WRIGHT, of the Adalphi. will PERFORM in TWO PIFCES every Evening. Also, the simultable FLEXMORE and Melle. AURIOL. of the Princess, in a Grand Ballet.

NE SHILLING—The SULTAN and his COURT, in addition to all the highly-interesting Groups, giving a tail bful recreentation of Turkish Life and Manners, is Exhibited Dail, from Tra am till Trap pm., at the ORIENTAL MUSEUM and TURKISH EXHIBITION, Hydr-park-corner, Procadilly Admission. 1a. Saturdays, 2s. 5d.; Calidien, is. 5d. Family Tickets for Five Un. Hand Book, with Illustrations, to be had in the Gallery, One Shilling.

ORIENTALENTERTAINMENT.—SYRIA,

ST. MARTIN'S HALL-HANDEL'S
JUDAS MACCAB BUS DOX: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15

THE BACH SUCIETY .- The Second Per-Fassion and this country of J.hn Sebastian Bach's GROSSE PASSIONA MU-IK is fixed for TUESDAY EVEVING NOV. 28th, at the HANOVER-sqUARE R'O'MA, to common one at Eight o'clock. Conduct r, fix. W. sterendale B can st. Tickets (is. cach) to be had at the principal music shops. Membras of the Society and Assistums are informed that Meh a sa's will take place, at the Hanov T-square Rooms, on Monday Evenings, November 13th, 20th, and 27th, at Eight o'clock.

ZUOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK—The collection of living Animals includes a mag-nificent series of Lious, Liu Wholps, Clouded Tigors, Husting Dogs, and other Carnivors, Elands, Elephants, Rinicocros, and a pair of

CALDWELL'S SOIREES DANSANTES

BUX PRIVATE LOSSIONS. 81 AND NOW, El 18. Great preparations are
michic for the FIRST GRAND BAL_MASQUE, on TUESDAY,
NOVEMBER 23 — Deany-street, Soho.

The first of a series of couns a of Evening Lectures at the Government School of S is ce. will consist of TWENTY to increa on the CHEMISTRY of NON METALLIC BOILES, with special reference to their sphilosites in the arts to be given by Dr. HOFMANN, F.R.S., on the ce imps of Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8° clock, commencing on the 2th Novemb r next.—These to for the whole course may be obtained at 5°, even, on application to the Registrar of the School, Museum of Fractical Gostogy, Jermyn-street. SPECIAL TICKETS for SCHOOLM AS ERS of Public Schools, at 7s. ed. each for the whole course may also be had there, and at the Department of Science and Art, Marlboo ougn-house.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham. — The PALACE and PARK are OPEN to the PUBLIC on Mondays as 9 a.m., and on Tue-days, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 10 a.m., on which days the Admission is 10 on Saturdays, the charge of r Admission is 5s., on which day the Palace will be opened at boom and will be closed each day at 5 p.m. Tickets of Admission, including conveyance by Railway, may be obtained at the London-bry so Termious and at the suveral Agents in Lindon. Train run at 8.10 a.m. 9,00 a.m., and every half-hour from 10.10 a.m. the Lendor-ter s. 10 a.m., 9,10 a.m., and every half-bour from twite a.m. on to 4 10 p.m.; returning from the Crystal Palare Station up to By Order.

CALLAGHAN'S CRYSTAL PALACE
PERSPECTIVE GLASSES possess such extraordinary magmilying power, occubined with portability of form (the size of your
thumb only), as to render them invalable of form the size of your
marking birds, and many other medial purposes. Price iss 6d, May
will be each bookstalls of all the principal railway stations, or
will be such bookstalls of all the principal railway stations, or
will be one of the principal railway stations, or
will be one of the principal railway stations, or
will be called than, Optician, 4d, of stamps or money order payable
to Wm. Called than, Optician, 4d, of stamps or money order payable
to Wm. Called than, Optician, 4d, order than the principal results of the principal railway stations, or the principal results of the principal results

YMNASTIUS and FENCING.—Captain CHIOSO (Professor at University College) and SON have the honour to announce that their new and spacious reome, the most complete in Loudon, are new open daily, for the above hastlufful and fashloushie accomplishments, at No. 123, Oxford-street, near Regent-cl. cus. Captain Cuisses and Son's Roome, at 21, Newroad, are open as usual. Prwate exabilishment. 28, Bazer-street.

R. K. P. TER RECHORST, Professor and Interpreter of Fresch, German, Spanish, Rallan, Datch, Eaglesh, and Swedish; Translator of the above languages, besides Danish, Portuguese, at dassain; author of the "Marinar's Friend," in Ten Languages.—41, Coloman-street, City, London.

RAVARGE'S COURS DE PIANO.—M.
RENE FAVARGE begs to sare that his course of LESSONS
have COMMENCO D, at 37. QUEEN ANNO-STREET, CAVENDISH.
SQUARE, where betters may be addressed; or, to Mesars. Cramer and
Co.. 201, Regent-street,

IFYOU REQUIRE FAMILY ARMS, sond Name and County to the HERALDIC OFFICE. Fee, search, and sketch. 3s. 6d., or postage stamps. ARMS painted, impaled, and quartered.—H. BALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoin's-tun-feight.

RECREATION for LEISURE HOURS.—

BIMPSON B newly-invented Anglo-German CONCERTINA
has a rich deep tone, superior workmanship, and the same fingering
as the German Concertins, maje so universal by Simpson's easy
metical of playing it. It far suprasses the German Prior 421.—
Manufacture' by J. Simpson 256, R. gent-street. German Concertinas
from 75 for to 304. Bimpson's Easy Method of Playing, and Books of
Tunes, 6d. each.

RISHER'S DRESSING-CASES, for Ladies and Gentlemen, in allver or plated, are furnished with the mericed partitions, and warranted to stand the tropical climate; also travelling and writing desis, work-boxes, &c. Fisher has one of the largest stocks in London, at price to suit all purchasers. Ottalogues post free.—188 and 189, Strand, corner of Arundel-street.

TO VISITORS FROM PHE COUNTRY.

TO VISITORS FROM PHE COUNTRY.

R. MECHI has the pleasure to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has made most extensive alterations and improvements in his premiers, which he doubts not will commend themselves to the approval of his petrons. All persons of taxte should haven to inspect the unique and récherché STOCK of ELEG ANCIES now exhibited at his acew SHOW. EOOMS, 4, LEAD SN-HALL-STREET, near the india House. He has brought out some most supe b and nevel specimens in papier midché. Finding it impossible to display them advantageously in his former space, he has fitted up splendid show-rooms, to which he invites those whe are desirous of seeing the most brilliant spoo meas this country can produce. He has the best Stock in London of Ladies' and Gontensee's Dressing cases, Work-boxes. Writing-deska, and overything for the Tollet and Work-table. Illustrated Catalogna gratis. N.B. Mr. Mechi has secured the best location at the Crystal Palace.

REEVES' MOIST WATER COLOURS
Warranted to keep in all elimates.
118. Cheapeide, London.

CLEAR COMPLEXION. — Fleur de Lis, Fleur de Rose Elder and Daodellon Milk, Amandine for the Bands, Cold Cream Foap. H. BRIDENBACH, Porfumer to the Queen. 1878. New Bond street, facing Rodmayne V.

BENZINE COLLA'S PATENT LIQUID, for moving GREASE STAINS of every description from Sirks, Satins, Fibbone, V. Ive. 15, Carpets, Pistures, and Plans; also to ditute colours mix-d with oil and to clean Glover,—Londou agoust J HN BELL and CO., 338, Oxford-street. Sold by all Chemista throughout the United Engadem.

These celebrated Ships SAIL EVERY FORTNIGHT, for MEL-HOURNE, Geelong, Sydney, Advlaide, and Launceston. They are all first-clases, and-bave made the fastest passages on record. Cash orders issued in Australia from £1 upwards, and purcels forwarded. Apply to Join Jeffrays and Co., Great Et Heisens, London; or to the owaers, James Baines and Co., Cork. Street, Liverpool.

MERSEY LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS Sailing from Liverpool regularly to Port Phillip, sydney, and Adelaide, Landing Passengers and Goods Free.

Ships.	Commanders.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
Ralph Wal'er Dionisia Catharina	D. Lewis P. Arenspost	1800	Port Phillip Sydney	November

These Al Ships are approved of by her Majesty's Emigration Agents Apply to WM. BARNETT and Co., 25. Philipot-lane, London.

ENCLOSED BERTHS: FROM £16 10s.

IVERPOOL "GOLDEN LINE" of
FACKETS to AUSTRALIA.

Ships. | Commanders. | Tons | For | To sail.

Guiding Star . W. McClelland | 1475 | Melbourne | Nov. 20.

The above are first-class Clipper Ships, commanded by men of experience in the trade. The Vesser's belonging to this Line are all single deckers, and the number of passengers taken in any one ship will not exceed 300.

Each ship carries an except and

ceeca 300. Each ship carries an experienced Surgeon. For Passage, &c., apoly to MILLERS and THOMPSON, 4, Drury-

INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and CAPE of GOOD HOPE.—W. O. YOUNG will despatch the following fast-ealling A 1 Clipper SHIPS, at the dates named as under:—

Shipe.	Tons.	Commanders.	Destination.	Docks.	To	Sau
Rubicon	728	J. B. Davies H. Claro	Calcutta Calcutta	London London		Nov.
Royal Fa-	1000	J. Harrison	Calcutta	London	15	Dec.
Typhoon	1112	A. Bell A. Bowers	Bombay Shanghae	London	1	Dec. Dec.
Faithful {	429	J. Manning	Hong-Kong &	it. Kath.	11	Nov.
Merse	700	A. Shewan	Sydney	London	15	Nov.
Excelsior		G. Stavers	Geelong	London	15	Nov.
Launceston		J. K. Betts	Melbourne	London	1	Dac.
Meteor		H. Davies	C. Good Hape	London		Nev.
John Knox	358	J. Monro	C. Good Hope	London	27	Nov.

These ships have been selected specially for their high class and t-sailing qualities, and will be found well worth the attention of

THE WEST INDIA ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKETS, which leave England on the 2nd and 17th of each Month, now proceed DIRECT from SOUTHAMPTON to ST. THOMAS, and thence to COLON or ABPINWALL, via Cartha-

gena.
Malls, Passengers, and Parcels for HAVANA, VERA CRUZ, and
TAMFICO, will be carried outby the Steamer of the 2nd, and those
for HONDURAS and NASSAU, by the Steamer of the 17th of each

nonthall other places comprised in the Cempany's West India Schemo F Rouzel, including Carthagena, Colon or Aspinwall, and Grey Own, Malie, Passesgers, and Farcels will be conveyed by the teamers both of the 2nd and 17th of each month.

Particu are as to Ra'es of Far s, Freights, &c., may be had on plication + the Cempany's Offices, in London and Southampton, there parcels, packages, and publications continue to be received as

heretofore.

Return Tickets issued, available for six months, with an abatement of 25 per cent on the passage-money.

N.B.—Goods taken on moderate freight to and from Barbadoes, Demorgras, Grenada, Trinidad, Jamaica, Houduras, Nassau, Carthsgens. Colon or Aspinwall, and Grey Town (Nicarsgus), and (homeward only) from Tampleo. Vera Cruz, and Havans.

Particulars as to cargo may be bad of Robert Heisteth, Esq., the Company's Suprintendent of the Cargo Department at Southampton. Freight being prepaid.

55. Moorgaic-street London.

E. CHAPPELL, Secretary.

AT GLASGOW, for MELBOURNE, PORTPHILLIP, DIRECT landing her Passengers at the Whart.—The
magnificent new Clyde-built Clipper Ship NAPOLEON III., 500 tons
revisier, and 1350 tons burthen, A 1 at Lloyd's for thirteen years,

magnificent new Ciy de-built curpos. 1 at Lloyd's for turness, where it is a superior of the finest and most valuable Ships built in Ciyde, and in poir to fatrough fastenings, equipments, and model, is not surpassed by any ship affoat. It is confidently expected she will make one of the quik set passeges yet accomplished. Carrison on Steerage Passengers, and the number of intermediate and Cabin Passengers restricted to under fifty in all; thus affording, besides the advantages of a noble Ship, a most selectand agreeable opportunity, not surpassed by any Packet Ship from Britain.

Capitain Crawford's high character and great experience are well known, and first class Passengers will mess at his table. Force:—First Class, 35 Guineas; Intermediate, 21 and 22 Guineas. For freight or passage apply to Messrs. Peter and Thomson Aikmani or 19

man; or to
AITKEN and BIRRELL, Brokers, 65, St. Vincent-street. AVAL EDUCATION, Southsea, Portsmouth.—Toung Gentlemen are Prepared for the hovat navy, East India Company's Nival Service, 2c., by Mr. Thomas Eastman, R.N., Five years Naval Instructor of H.M.S. Excelent."

The course of Instruction comprises Arithmitic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, Meam, Chemistry, French, 2c.

Terms by the Month, Quarier, or Year.

The following have passed for Naval Cadots, at the Royal Naval College. 8ad entered Her M.jesty's Bervice, from Mr. Ealtman's Establishment, during the pass twelve months:—

First Appointment.

Residence, Inches the Castle, Southsea

BANK of VICTORIA, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.—The LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK, 1 OTHBURY, DOW GRANT LETTERS of CREDIT and BILLS of EXCHANGE at thirty days' sight AT PAR upon the Bank of Victoria, Meiburre, Port Phillip, and upon the Benkens of that Bank at Geeleng, Beifast, Ballarat, Sandhurar, and Castlemaine.

J. W. GILBABT, General Manager.

RITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM,
CLAPHAM-RISE—Instituted 1927.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that & SPECIAL MESTING of the
Subreibers and Friends to the above Institution will be held at the
LONDON TAVERN, Fiscopegate street, on 1UESDAX, the 1th
NOV, 1854, at Two of Cleck piecially—Henry Sylves Thornton, Eaq.,
in the Chair-to consider the present financial position of the
Charity, and on other important business deeply affecting its welfare.

By older of the Board
ALE-ED MACKENZIE, Secretary.

Offices, 12, Walibrook, November 1, 1854.

CRIPTURE READERS to the SEAT of WAR.—SOLDIERS' FRIEND and ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS SOCIETY.

Patron—The Right Hon. the Lord R. GROSVENOR, M.P. President—The Rev. Dr MARSH.

Once, 15, Exect-hall, Strand. London.

The Committee of this Society have now thirteen Soripture Readers engaged with the Army. Through the Divine blessing much good has ettended their labours; but a large-lore-see to their numbers is needed, and which is confidently no,-ed may; bort-y be effected.

The need for this hisd of agency must be suffer-vident it being physically impossible for the multary chapitains to accomplish all the duty which the battle field, the pestilence, besides the ordinary casualties of a military life, with necessarily induce. The unobtrasive charace or of the Scripture Reader being to sit, as do to interfere with, the clerical duies of the chapitains. In maneral it to the sympathy and liborat support of the Christian public.

The Committee have much pleasure in stating that it is their intention to appoint a Scripture Reader both Russian prisoners of war now in England. They have already, by one of their agency and hope a rivyl to recort the appointment of an agency on they agency and hope a rivyl to recort the appointment of a angunt who will exclusively devote aims self-to in the fructs army in the Eas.—The Committee hope shor ly to increase this dipartment of agency, as in y have record carness to distant in the Protessiants in France, as well as Christian frients in Espace, as well as Christian Theorem (Caster of Caster and Carnet in the Carnet in

plishment of that objet obtained for the several set to general set to Gerelic, and who will in a few days be on his way to the scene of his labours.

The committee desire to express their gratitude to the Lord for embling them to institute a mission to the wives and families of that part of the army now engaged on foreign service, and that this part of their effo us is not the locat approciated.

Thus end, avoring to sew the sed of truth beside all waters, the Committee would in milly and eau nearly entreas of the Lord the continuance of his blessing, and with they extest confidence sak the continuance of Ch istan librarily to select the missions, that they may all more abound in the work of a Lord.

President: His Grace the Duke of RUTLAND, K.G.

Trustees: The Hen. Arthur Khmaird, M.P., Sir J. D., Paul, Bart., and John Labouchere, Esq.

Treasurer: Sir J. D. Paul Bart., 217, Strand.

Medical Officers: Protheres Smith, Esq., M.D., and

T. H. Tanner, Esq., M.D.

Consulting Surgeon: F. C. Sievy, Esq., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.

Surgeons: John Feott. Esa., F.R.C.S., H. J. Sanderson, Esq., M.D.

This hospital is established for the treatment and cure of those peculiar aliments from which neither sgo, rank, nor character, exempts the female sex. Twenty-one bods only are occapied, which might at once be doubled if the funds were adequate. Applications for beds are both numerous and urgent; the average attendance on out-patients exceeds 5000 annually. Contributions are carnessly requested. once be dealtied it an investigate the average attendance on our-peace are both numerous and urgent; the average attendance on our-peace are occords 5000 annually. Contributions are exceeds 5000 annually. Contributions are exceeds 5000 annually.

IONDON NECROPOLIS COMPANY.—It is intended to OPEN the CEMETERY on the 1sth NOVEMBER, and this Compary will undertake Funerale on and after that date.

A Train, conveying Funerale and Moureers only, will start from the Westminster-roud Station daily, at 11.20 a.m.

Forty-eigh heurs' notice of any intended Funeral must be given at the Office of the Company, 2. Lameaster-place, Waterloo-ordige, where rull particulars of the general arrangements may be obtained.

The Charges are

First-class Single Grave in perpetuity, including Conveyance of Ceffin to Woking, Funeral Service, and Informent ... £2 10 0 Second-class ditto 10 0 This Company has also contracted with eminent and responsible Undertakeer and Statuaries; so that the public may either employ their own Undertakeer of Naturary, or by one payment obtain all the requirements of a Funeral.

A detailed Tariff may be obtained on application, either in person or by letter.

RICHARD CHURCHILL, Sec.

CANCER HOSPITAL, London and West Brompton.—Notwithstanding the great claims which our unfortunate country mea who are now fighting our battles in the East have upon the public, it must not be forgotten that there are chousands of afflicted poor at home requiring our sympathy. It is, therefore, sincerely hoped that, whilst sending aid the East, the diseased poor of our own country may not allowable be forgotten: and there are none whose sufferings are more poirmant than those afflicted with

benevience of those who have the power to give to enable them to continue the relief they have hitherts efforded to upwards of 800 poor persons efficied with this dreadral disease.

Subscriptions received by the Treasurer, John Parkinson, Esq., 68, Lincolt's-inn-fields; the Bankers, Measra. Coutts, Strand; Measra. Rivingtons. Hatchards. Nisbets, the booksellers; and by the Secretary, I, Caunon-tow, Parliament-treet, from Ten till Five.

The Ho pita' at West Erompton is open to the inspection of the Public every Day from Two till four. Mrs. Scarnell Matron.

One Guines Ann. ally constitutes a Governor, and a donation of Ten Gainess a Governor for Life.

By order, W. J. COCKERILL, Secretary.

FIVE per CENT INTEREST—The CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—Members who have not yet received their HALF-YEARLY INTEREST, due at Michaelmas, payable os Completed Searcs act on Uncompleted Shares, on which a year's payment has been made in advance, are req. a ted to apply to be Secre arry, who will forward the amount. A Completed share costs £43 Se. 6d. A share paid a year in advance, is £5 3s. 6d.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNELIEM, Souretary.
Offices, 33, Norfolk-Street, Strand. Nov. 8, 1854.

WANTED, in the GROCERY and PRO-VISION TRADE is the country, where an extensive business is done, in both the wholessie and retail brancher, an intelligent respectable TOUTH, as APTRENTICE. He will be kindly treated, and have an opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business. A premium required. For reference, apply to Messra. Darby and Co., 17, Little Tower-street, London.

Patronised by her Majosty the Queen and H. R. H. Prince Albert.—Mr. HOWARD'S Fatest WHITE SUCCEDANEUM for Galling designed touth, however large the cavity. It is piaced in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and in a short time becomes as hard as the eanmel. All persons use the Succedanoam themselves with ease. To be produced only of Mr. Howard, Surgeon Dantist, 17, George-street, linnover-equanty who will send it free by post, with full directions for use enclosed. Price 2s. 6d. and 3s., is Postage Stemms.

THE EYE DOUCHE-for Applying Lotions

NEW BOOKS, &c.

Nearly ready, in a volume of 780 pages,

OURIOSITIES OF LONDON:

Exhibiting the most Rare and Remarkable Objects of Interest.

Responses

ia the Metropolis.

By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A.

Editor of "Laconics," "The Fear-book of Facts," &c.

Subscribers' Names (the price not to exceed 1ss.) received for the
Author by Mr. BOGUE Publisher, 86. Flost-street.

This day, a volume of intense interest, crown 8vo. 6s. 63.,
THEL; or, the Double Error. By MARIAN
JAMES.
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row

RAILWAY READING.

This day, price 2s. 6d., boards; 3s. 6d., cloth,

TANK FAIRLEGH; Or, Scenes from the
Life of a Private Pupil. By F. E. SMEDLEY, Esq., Author of

"Lowis Ardred," 2c. Chead Edition.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternosier-row.

DR. CUMMING'S NEW WORK.
This day is published, in foolean cloth, price 6s.,
THE DAILY LIFE; or, Precepts and Prescriptions for Christian Living. By the Bev. JOHN CUMMING,
D.D., F.E.S.,
THE PLACE of DUTY. A Sermon. Price 6d.
AETHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON MAGA-

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON MAGAZINE, published Monthly, price Sixpence, contains upwards of forty-four pages of Original Literary matter. Historiad with several hegravines by the best Artists.

The NOVEMBER Number contains—Arthur Hargrays. By Edmand H. Yaves.

American Firmen. By Howard Paul.

Listrac.

Thoughts on Education. By Dr. Strang.
Postry. By Gerald Massey.
Old Superstition. By Curlbert Bode, B.A.
Forest S.coses. By Lie Roy. H. Nov Hold.

Yoyage in a Russian ive amer. By Ladd Strart-Wortley,
Voyage in a Russian ive amer. By Ladd Strart-Mortley,
and in the Control of the Control o

NEW ILLUSTRATED SEASON BOOKS.

THE DESERTED VILLAGE. By OLIVER GOLDSMITH. Illus rated with thirty-dre exquisitely executed Engravings on Wood by George Thomas, from the Uriginals by fine techning Citch, superituended by Joseph Candall, Cr. wn 8vo, cloth extra, fa. 6st; marrocco, buund by Hayday, One Guinea.

An ELEGY WRITTEN in a COUNTRY CHURCHIARD. By THOMAS GRAY. Illustrated on every page by Birket Fos er, George Thomas, and a Lady. Crown 8vo, Enumelled bin ing, or in cloth extra, fa. 6st; marrocco, bound by Hayday, One Guinea. Second Edition.

The VICAE of WAREFIELD. By OLIVER GOLDSMITH. Richly Plustrated. and printed in a very superior style. Small 4to, cloth extra, for. 6st.

The BOOK of CELEBRATED POEMS. Containing forty-one of the most popular Poems in the English Language. Unabreged. Illustrated by spiwards of Eighty Engravings, from Drawlings Denny 8vo. cloth elegant, price 18st, morocco extra, 81s. Fundon: SAMPSOS Low, 80%, and Co., 47, Ludgate-hill, English and American Bocksellers and Publishers.

NEW JUVENILE WORKS.

PICTURES for the YOUNG. Consisting of Twenty-one Original and boldly executed Engravings on wood, designed to add the Young of their in Copying or Coloring, as well as to our an interesting and Choice Presentation Book. The Letterpress by Mark Howitt. I vol. demy 4to, fancy boards or clote, 4s. ed.

The ICE KING, and the SWEET SOUTH WIND: a Tale for Children, showing the Indiaence of Good and Bad Temper. With Eigh Illustrations. second Edition. Equare, cloth, pain, 3s. 6d, col. ured, 5s.

LITTLE SUSIE. By the Author of "The Flower of the Faulty." Equare, cloth, with Four Coloured illustrations, 3s. 6d.

Longon: Sampson Low, Son, and Co., 47, Ludgate-bill, English and American Ecoksellers and Publishers.

NEW WORKS OF FICTON.

A LONE. One Volume, fancy boards, with a resign by Alfred Croaquill, price 2s.

"A novel of uncommon exce lence."

"But the apper or series of this book does not consist merely in the interest of the story, with the glowing thoughts and exquisite fancines; not in the fait hid perrature o life and defineations of character; not in the volces of a unpathy constantly falling like music upon the heart, to quicken its better feelings; now yet is the unawarding adhealon to what is right and proper in itself;—but above all this, shiding forth, and sixty gines beauty to all that is antractive in human character, the purity, and amplicity, and lovelines of Caristian principles breathe their enabling spil it in every sino."

AFRACA; Or, Life and Love in Norway: 3 Norwegian and Lapland Tale. Translated from the German of Theodore Mitges. Feative, cold, 10.6 dd.

weginn and Lapland Tale Translated from the German of Theodore Mugars. Post voc. oot, 101 64.
LIFE's LESSON: a Tale. 1 vol. post 8vo, cloth,

6s. 6d.

LEATHER STOCKING and SILK; or, Hunter

John Divers and his Times. I vol., post 8vo, ctoth, 6s. 6s.

Lendon: Aamson Low, 8ox, and Co., 47, Ludgots hill, English
and American Rooksollers and Pablishers.

FAMILY READING SERIES.

Ten Volumes, bound uniform in cloth extra, but each distinct and social sparsacity.

BOOKS for HOME READING, DISTRICT and "ARCCHIAL LUBRARIES. PRESENTATION, and FAIZER.—It is the cim of the publibus to place such works in talk artie as shall, by their peculiar in creat of narrative, and delightful splits of unforce yet pervading plety, command themselves to Christian families for social reading, and form suitable books for lensing and presenting to young persons exceeding—books that walls affording pleasure to readers of all ages, may rives the a teation without impairing the mind, or blassing the judgment from the cause of Ecip ward units. RECORDS of a GOOD MAN'S LIFE. Tenth

1. RECORDS of a GOOD MARKS

Relition 3s. cd
2. THANKFULNESS. Third Edition. 2s. 6d.
3. TRUTH. Second Edition. 2s. 6d.
4. SHADY SIDE. Third Edition. 3s. 6d.
5. GOLDEN SUNSET. 2s. 6d.
6. RECORDS of ALDERBROOK. 3s. 6d.
7. LEGENDS and RECORDS. Sixth Edition. 3s. 6d.
8. OLIV MINOR CANON. 3s. 6d.
9. FACTS in a CLERGY MAN'S LIFE. 3s. 6d.
10. LIFE ALLEGOMES and SIMILITUDES. 2s. 6d.
Loudon: RANNSON LOW, SON, and CO., 47, Ludgato-Mil. English and American Bookseilers and Fublishers.

BIOGRAPHY.

BIOGRAPHY.

ADAME DE LA MOTHE GUYON, her Life and Experience: together with some Account of the Personal Bistory as de Bidgious Op nions of Féadion. By TitOMAS F. UPHAM. Edited by a Cergyman of the Church of England. With a Portast of Madanie Guyon, 'xeculed expressify for this Edition, by R. J. Lane, E. q., A.R.A. Demy 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d. London: Fahrison Low, 50x, and Co., 47, Ladgate-hill, Euglish and American Beokseilers and Publishers.

CHEAP SERIES OF POPULAR WORKS.

NRS. 5-TOWL'S SUNNY MEMOURS of FOREIGN LANDS. Francy boards (Author's Edition, with 100 the 30th, 200 the 61st Edition of 10000 copies of this intensely interesting tale is just exhausted, and in a few days will be published.

An ILLUSTRATED EDITION from Designs by Affred Growquill.

3. The SRADY SIDE. Sewed, 18.

"It is written with great power, and possesses a deep and captivating intensel, and interest powering in tensel, and intensel will contain a few sides and captivating intensel, and intensel will contain a few sides and captivating intensel, and intensel will contain a side of the series of the series and se

3. The SHADY SIDE. Sewed, is.

"It is written with great power, and possesses a doep and captivating the cest—an interest which will enchain the attention of all contemplative readers. We remember nothing in fictition marra-live more pathetic—we me gist add so pathetic. We wish such shoots, and especially this book, to be read by all "—Standard.

The Keith, in the "Family See es," with Fortrait, cloth, 3s. 6d.; merocco, 7s. 6d., will remain in print.

4. ALONE. Fancy boards, 2s.

5. RECORDS of ALDERBROOK. Fancy cloth, is. Cautout. Vide Advertisement above. London: Sampson Low, Edw. and Co., 47, Endgate-hill, English and American B.okvollers and l'ublishers.

THE POLITICAL ANNUAL for 1855 will be published in Describer. Price, in siff covers, la.; cloth, la. 6d. Communications for the Editor to be addressed to WILLIAM FREEMAN, 69, Freet-street, London.

770 ADVERTISERS.—THE POLITICAL ANUAL for IsS.—"The only Work of the kind published."
It is patronised by Mr mber of Parl amest, Political Associations, the
Clubs, Liveary in time toos, the principal Hotels and Readings-comms
and may be had at the Railway S attens, and or all Book ellers. It is
in frequent use throughout the year; and, as a means of advertising,
is supe jo; to meat of the weekly or meants publications. Advertisements should be immediately forwarded to the Publisher, of whom

einses may be had. William Freeman, 69, Floot-street, London.



(Continued from page 465.)
purpose of bidding their Royal Monarch an affectionate farewell, as he
proceeded by rail via Husum to Rendsburg, his journey thither being

almost a counterpart of Wednesday's trip, as regards the jubilant agreemens of the Royal progress, for all of which his Majesty reiterated his assurances of the greatest satisfaction to Mr. Paton, the acting Having, in the most gracious manner, taken leave of these gentlemen



and their assistants, at the station, he was then conducted into the town of Rendsburg, formerly the frontier fortress between Schleswig and Holstein, by the leading authorities of which latter Dano-Duchy

